THE LAST WILL
of a dying man
which was to be made in a place where no paper nor linen could be found. You ought to see the heroic sufferings of a woman to do good to another.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

IN THE GRASP OF GREED
this film shows how a Millionaire is made by the sweating of other human beings to enrich himself. It is full of human interest and ought not to be missed.
WEST END CINEMA
Churney Road.

VOL. V NO. 22 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for Holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Fark Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSKKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah. Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARES:	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	533	633	420	690
London via Marseilles.	630	1,033	480	796
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942		715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons' Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in Brit. East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £350,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Akyab	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts about Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund $1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEI

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT.
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AS NOWADAYS BOGUS SALES ARE ADVERTISED AS BONA-FIDE SALE, SO WE NOTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING IS A GENUINE BONA-FIDE SALE.
GENUINE BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Mahogany English furniture, rare and very old carved and open carved furniture, rich English clocks by James McCabe, solid silverware, rare and old China jars and vases, rich cut glass chandeliers, etc., etc.

Under instruction from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day sell by Public Auction, at "Braganza Hall," Victoria Road, Byculla, next to Dr. Masina's Hospital, rich and made to order very valuable English Mahogany drawing, dining and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware and solid silverware, rare and very old carved and open carved blackwood furniture, consisting of mahogany rich silk and leather lined drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, mahogany large dining table, mahogany dining chairs, large single and double mahogany almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, mahogany dressing tables and chest of drawers, English marble top pier tables with pier glasses, blackwood open carved oval and round tables and teapoys, silk lined black wood sofas, blackwood carved single and double bedsteads, rich English brass bedsteads, English chiming clocks, by James McCabe, "Rimiel" and "French" one full size Mahogany slate Billiard table with balls, lamps cues, etc., complete by Burroughs and Watts London, rich figures and fancy ornaments, old rare China jars and vases, fancy old English vases and figures, rich oil paintings, engraving and oleographs, one sweet toned semigrand piano rich China matting of drawing and bed room specially ordered out from China, 20, 15, 10 and 6 lights rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, one fire proof iron safe on stand, by Chubb and Sons, copper cooking utensils, horse food crushing machines, ice box one large English cooking stove with hot water tanks, etc., etc.

Also very rich garden glass and earthen pots with pedestals, rich standard roses, best palms, crotons, ferns, begonias, garden implements, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

770 Full pressed bales of Kumpta, Nandyal and other cotton, 1,115 bales of cloth and yarn and large lots of loose cotton in Borries, both coloured and ordinary, besides heaps of clean waste of different kinds burnt and damaged by fire and water, are now on view in the compound of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore. Inspection invited. Dates on which Auctions will be held will be notified later. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND BHOI-WADA LANE HIRBLESWAR.

Suit No. 1477 of 1915.

Bai SANTOK, widow of Hargowandas Kenberdas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff,
vs.
(1) Chunilal Jivandas and (2) Parmanandas Ickhalal both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing respectively at Thakoredwar and second Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, Executors of the Will of Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and (3) The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Chunilal Jiwandas the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1477 of 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the property situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane and herein after more particularly described and pursuant to the orders and powers contained in the Decretal Order of Reference dated the 1st day of August 1916, in the said suit, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will sell by Public auction, the said property with the hereditaments and premises appertaining thereto at the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in second Bhoiwada Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old number 386 new 2260 old survey Nos. 3 and 5 and new survey Nos. 1A and 1—6 and 1—378 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5320 and Street Nos. 33—35—37 and are bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the Temple of Shri Ramchandraji on or towards the South by the property of Girdharlal Shivnarayen, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West by the second Bhoiwada Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors or the said Receiver Treachers Building Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 25th January 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises:—

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the cut and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4994, New No. 11193 Old Survey No. 2/4469 New Survey No. 5741 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 862 Street No. 227 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Lalmahomed on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property of Piroibai widow of Dadi Burjore and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTS.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

INSURANCE.

WANTED.—Experienced FIRE and MARINE CLERKS, also expert SHORTHAND and TYPIST. Apply C. M. ROSS, Managing Partner, Mathradas and Co. Canada Building, Hornby Road.

WANTED

WANTED—A GODOWN in the Fort. Size about 2 square rods. Apply to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6700

WANTED—A CLERK for a School. Good handwriting essential. Salary Rs. 26. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6772

WANTED—A PARSI LADY DOCTOR as House Surgeon for Navsari Mehta Maternity Hospital. Apply with testimonials to SIR TEMULJI NARIMAN, Hornby Row, Bombay. 6781

FRENCH and RUSSIAN LESSONS by a young lady of Russian nationality educated in Belgium. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6735.

WANTED—A GUJARATE knowing B.A., or B.Sc. Apply stating experience and salary required without which no application considered to the MANAGER, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 6738

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE MANAGER of full experience in Managing Estates with certificates and securities, but Gujarati will be preferred and well paid. Write to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6770

WANTED.—Immediately one SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST for a solicitors' firm, must be well-up in English. Good pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 524 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6780

WANTED—Experienced DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS and TIME-KEEPER, STORE-KEEPER, for a Weaving Local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6754

WANTED—In the business quarters of the Fort, furnished rooms for office preferably with a godown. Rent about Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6699

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

A NEW FOREIGN FIRM wants a really smart SHORTHAND TYPIST and also SALESMEN for Mill Stores, etc. Best references required. High salary to really competent men. Apply to Box No 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6701

WANTED for service on board, a dredger at Busra, one 2nd Mate. Pay Rs. 300 per mensem with free rations. Candidates should apply personally to the DEPUTY DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, bringing with them their certificates. 6779

WANTED—A competent LADY TEACHER Matric passed, for a Primary Girl's School, to teach Gujarati, knitting, embroidery, and sewing work. S. L. Sanskrit preferred. Apply, stating salary with copies of testimonials to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6776

WANTED—ELECTRICAL SUPERVISOR with a thorough practical knowledge of Power and Lighting Installations in both Direct and Alternating Current. Technical knowledge essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 200 including allowances. Applications stating age and qualifications to be sent to:—

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill,
6745 BOMBAY.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE, gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.
Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE.—Humber 5 seater car 1913 model, quite recently fitted with New Model Torpedo Body and one man hood and spare wheel. Is in thorough working order. Is being sold as owner is giving up motoring under medical advice. Apply to Box No. 521 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 67771

FOR SALE—A 2-ton DE DEON MOTOR LORRY available for sale in B. B. & C. I. Railway Locomotive Workshops, at Parel. The Engine is of the Standard De Deon 2 Cylinder 12/14 H. P. and is arranged with 3 speeds.
The Lorry is in excellent working order and can be inspected at Loco Shops any time during working hours. Full particulars may be had on application to the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mahalaxmi. 6742

TO BE LET

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Club road ground and first floor fitted with electric light, three large bed rooms and hall with motor garage. Apply DINSHAW H. BODE, Umrigar's Building opposite Colaba Tramway office. 6760

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET.—VERSOVA off Andheri Station, one-storied Bungalow with 5 Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room, Electric Lights, Water Fittings, etc., with large verandah and beautiful garden all round. The only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

TO BE LET.—DEVLALI, Nasik Road. "MALEK MINAR," the newly built two-storied Bungalow with four bed rooms, bath attached, hall and dining rooms with water connections and large compound, fully furnished with rich new up-to-date furniture, the only Bungalow suitable for Europeans or Aristocrats. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, c/o Ralli Brothers.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING

W. BEN SMITH

will be there

in the FIRST ENCLOSURE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (ST.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1916.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas as Director in place of late Mr. Gordhandas Khattau.
IV. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 12th February, 1917, to 28th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1917. 6778

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. HAJI SULTAN-ALI SHUSHTARY & Co. will be removed to late P. & O. Building, 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6748

FOR ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL FIRMS.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT or ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, in a new or old concern, at Bombay or Karachi by a young Indian (with highest references) who is shortly returning from America, with full Electrical and Mechanical qualifications acquired at the Institute of Technology at Mussachusetts, Boston, (America). Repairing motor cars and motor cycles, and construction of motor parts and ellectric fans will be his special line. Terms of engagement to be addressed to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 6694

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per share free of income-tax equal to 8 per cent. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., (S.T.) in the Company's office to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates

By order of the Board,
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secrs. and Treasrs.

Bombay, 20th January, 1917. 6729

THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per share equal to 8 per cent. free of income-tax will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 25th instant between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., (S.T.), in the Company's Office to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board.
GADDUM & CO., LD.,
Secrs. and Treasrs.

Bombay, 20th January, 1917. 6730

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

ALL the kinds of waste produced at the above Mills, during the year ending 31st December, 1917, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 12 a.m. at the Mill premises.
A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. of the value will have to be paid by the buyer as soon as the lot is knocked down.
The form of agreement, which the buyer will have to sign can be inspected at the above mills on applying to the SECRETARY.
All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above Mills at any time during the day. 6721

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed RESIDENT SECRETARY of the ROYAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Bombay Branch, as from 19th January, 1917, vice Mr. C. M. Ross resigned.

FRANK M. GARNETT,
Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.,
42/48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
6774

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1917, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., (S.T.), in the Company's Office to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp, Ld.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 25th Jan., 1917. 6786

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will be removed to Late P. & O. Building 19, Rampart Row, from the 25th January, 1917. 6749

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, have, as from this date, admitted Mr. COLIN MONRO ROSS, as a PARTNER in their Insurance Business, and are prepared to grant the most favourable rates and conditions for all classes of insurance risks. 6746

Canada Building, Bombay,
20th January, 1917.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 550 of 1915.

KHETSEY KHAISEY and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
HAJI AHMED bin MANSOOR ALKARE ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground being plot No. 62, situate on the North side of the Princess Street, on the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, containing by admeasurement (667) six hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey Nos. 1691 (part), 1695 (part), 1696 (part), together with the messuages, tenements and buildings now standing thereon which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1100, 1103, 1107 and 1108 and Street Nos. 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 51, 53, 67 and 69 and bounded on the North by a service passage, on the East by Plot No. 65, on the South by Princess Street and on the West by Plot No. 61.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1916.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
6542

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH NARANDAS DEVIDAS, late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitant, a cloth merchant .....Deceased.
CHATERBHUJ JIVANDAS HARGOVANDAS JIVANDAS KANJI GOKALDAS, SANTOKE, widow of the said deceased, Shah Narandas Devidas and Shah Mohanlal Kalyanji, the Executors named in the said Will all of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu inhabitants, the first four residing at Popalwadi and the last named at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

The 16th day of January, 1917.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
6785

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULEMAN JUSUB, of Bombay Hali Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113. Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Khara Tank Street and on the East Side of Chimna Butcher Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2641, New No. 9653, Old Survey No. 939 and New Survey No. 4362, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward No 7182 and Street Nos. 81, 83 and 19. 21-23-25-27-29-31 and 33, bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Noorbhai Budhabhai on or towards the West by the said Chimna Butcher Street on or towards the North by the said Khara Tank Road and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1917.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that at a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION held on the 18th instant at the instance of Bai DINBAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of JEHANGIRJI ADARJI MISTRY, deceased, with the consent of the mortgagee our clients Messrs. Haji Abdulla Hussein and Ibrahim Haji Sidick Noorani were the highest bidders and purchasers of the property Lot No. I hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any right, title, claim or interest, in to or upon the same by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Renewable Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate lying and being at 13th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 542 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 95, Collector's New No. 16099, Old Survey No. 4623 and New Survey Nos. 2/6560 and 2/6561 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Jehangirji Adarji Mistry, on or towards the West by the Kamathipura Central Road, on or towards the North by the 13th Kamathipura Street and on or towards the South by the 12th Kamathipura Street, and which said premises standing thereon, are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2092 and Street Nos. 162-164-166 and 168.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1917.
MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6783

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a sale by PUBLIC AUCTION held on the 19th instant at the instance of Bai DINBAI, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of JEHANGIRJI ADARJI MISTRY, deceased, with the consent of the equitable mortgagee, our client ABDUL HUSSEIN MUSSAJI UNWALLA was the highest bidder and purchaser of the property hereunder described which was put up as Lot No. III.
All persons having or claiming any right, title, claim, demand or interest in to and upon the same by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Renewable Leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 658 square yards or thereabouts (consisting of two pieces made into one piece first of which registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 91-93, Collector's New Nos. 16095 to 16097, Old Survey No. 4545 to 4548 and 4338 and New Survey No. 2/6877, and containing by admeasurement 273 and 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and the other piece being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 91-92-93, Collector's New Nos. 16095, 16096 and 16097, Old Survey Nos. 4545 to 4548 and 4338 and New Survey No. 1/6877 and containing by admeasurement 384 and 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, the two pieces in the aggregate admeasuring 658 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Foras Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Edalji Cursetji Banatwalla, on or towards the North by the 13th Kamathipura Street and on or towards the South by the 12th Kamathipura Street, and which said buildings and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2248-2249 (1) and 2249 (2) and Street Nos. (9), (1), (2).

Dated this 24th day of January, 1917.
MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6732

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table ifter, Rich Cream and Milk. 662

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIRACHAND SHESHKARAN deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 3rd day of January, 1916, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 9th day of December 1916 to Jugjiwan Sheshkaran and Samaldas Bhagwandas of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai their Attorneys at Esplanade Road, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 24th day of January 1917.
MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHOTTUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Executors.
6787.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
18, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TERRA-COTTA and MARBLE FIGURES, RICH GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Pallonji Jamshedji Limboowala, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Soonawalla the mortgagor Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 16, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture consisting of almirahs, tables, chairs, side boards, marble top tables, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and iron bedsteads, fancy teapoys, bronze terra-cotta and marble figures, Chinese flower pots, table ornaments rich cut-glassware platedware by Reed and Barton crockeryware, German silver and brass pots, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE ETC. OF A. G. SMITH, Esq., OF MESSRS HOAR & Co.

Auction sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockery, etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th day of January 1917 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the 1st floor of the Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, near the Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome household specially made to order furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining table, strong made and handsome dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving bookcase, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double teakwood single and double cots, electric table fan, flower vases, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano (very little used), washhand table, palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, matting, Durrie and Persian carpets, ice-box with refrigerator table ornaments, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, cooking utensils etc.
The property A. G. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. Hoar and Co.,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The purchaser of this property is likely to derive food interest on the investment.

AUCTION SALE of the Valuable Landed Properties at Hoozeria Street.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Khan Saheb Shaik Ebrahim Hafiz, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will pursuant to the directions contained in the Judges order dated the 11th day of January, 1917, put up for sale the following landed properties on the days times and places, mentioned against each lot.
Lot No. 1: Hoozeria Street (2nd Nagpada) property to be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1917 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the eastern side of Hoozeria Street (second Nagpada) outside the Fort in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground rent under old Nos. 1294 and 1295 and A/1299, New Nos. 845 and A/8465 old Survey Nos. 2837 and 2380 and new Survey Nos. 3835 and 2/3834 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 17-19, 21 and "E" Ward No. 179 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Hoozeria Street, on the North by the property of Dadamiya Goolam Mohidin and on the South by the property of Memon Ismail Abdul Rehman.
Lot No. 2: Hoozeria Street property; to be sold on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Hoozeria Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 99/4/9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1303, New No. 8468, old Survey No. 2451 and new Survey No. 3918 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 298 Street Nos. 12 to 16 and bounded on the North by the property of Dhobi Mooljj Nanji and now owned by Chandbai and Mariambai, on the East by the said Hoozeria Street, on the South by the property of Memonanee Rabiabai and on the West by the sweeper's passage
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakersey, Solicitors for the said Administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned. The Administrator-General will consider the private offers for the purchase of the above properties or either of them.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
O. O. C. J. M. C. SUIT No. 234 OF 1914.
Mathuradas Cullianji and ors..... .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Manekbai, widow of Khimji Bhawan...Defdt.
Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the plaintiffs above-named, pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree herein dated the 13th day of August 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction on TUESDAY the 13th day of February 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of the Shaik Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244/4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 44, New No. 251, Old Survey No. 304 and New Survey No. 1381 and bounded on the East by the public Street, on the West by the Shaikh Memon Street, on the North by the property of Fulchand Kasturchand and on the South by the property of Tullockchand Gelabhai and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward "C" Nos. 166, 748 and 165 and Street Nos. 1 to 6 and 289 to 291.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the said plaintiffs at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT CONNAUGHT ROAD.
H. C. Suit No. 38 of 1914
Mahomedally Lookmanji .....Plaintiff.
v/s.
Mahomed Sidick Abdeally .....Defendant.
and
Ahmedally Lookmanji .....Applicant.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, Solicitors for Mr. Ahmedally Lookmanji, the applicant in the above suit and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomed Sidick Abdeally, the defendant in the above Suit and in pursuance of the consent decree made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 3rd day of February 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY the 17th day, of February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following property on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground formerly of Foras Freehold tenement but since redeemed from payment of all tax, situate, lying and being at Connaught Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 359.94 square yards or thereabouts and Registered with other lands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3637 and bounded on the east by the property of Boree Motiwala, on the West by the vacant land of Nowroji H. Patuck, on the North a public passage belonging to the Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on the South by the said Connaught Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 7447 (5a) and Street No. 2D.D.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seerwai, attorneys for the said applicant at their office in Ash Lane Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
QUEEN OF BOMBAY,
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
TO-NIGHT!
AND FOR ONE WEEK
GRAND NEW BILL.

IN THE KINGDOM OF NOSEY NAND.

A Fairy Tale in 3 parts.
The rightful Princess of Nosey Land is left in the jungle because her nose is short, and she is brought up by the wild animals. Sixteen years later Prince Charming falls in love with her and she goes back and claims her rightful inheritance.

WHERE THE HEATHER BLOOMS.

A two part romantic comedy in which a young man who goes to Scotland to marry a certain lady passes the test of wanting her for her love and not her money.

HUBBY PUTS ONE OVER.

A self-made man with an ambitious wife induces an actor to impersonate him at a Society Reception while he sups with a flighty actress.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Stretcher Bearers—up!,—Allied Success in Serbia,—Battle Practice with the American Navy,—Sinking of Hospital Ship "Braemar Castle",—"Todger" Jones, V.C.,—Surrender of German Prisoners on the Somme,—The "Deutschland" arrives in America, &c.

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats, Rs. 2.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
TO-DAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p.m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK 2 DRAMAS
"BETWEEN MAN & BEASTS"
A thrilling sensational drama (5000 ft.)
ANOTHER DRAMA
"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER"
and other Comic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

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AMUSEMENTS.

TIME : 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
THE FILM OF THE AGE!
Join the Immense Throng at
THE EMPIRE
THE EMPIRE
The Picture House which shows the World's largest Film productions.
THE EMPIRE PRESENTS
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
SIR HERBERT TREE
and
MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER
and an all-star Caste
in
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
"MACBETH"
A £40,000 PRODUCTION
9,000 feet long.
THE GREATEST FILM OF OUR AGE.
A magnificent piece magnificently rendered OVER 5,000 PLAYERS EMPLOYED.
"We staged Macbeth," said Sir Herbert Beerbhom Tree, as never Macbeth was staged."
REAL BATTLES AT NIGHT, REAL CASTLES ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, REAL MOAT AND DRAWBRIDGE, THE HUGENESS OF IT! THE SPLENDOUR OF IT!
"MACBETH"
The greatness of this film consists in its
REALISM
as opposed to the artificiality of mere stage-acting.
NOTHING FINER, IT MAY BE SAID WITH CONFIDENCE, HAS EVER BEEN SEEN ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA. Sir Herbert Tree plays the Title-role and Miss Constance Collier is "Lady Macbeth."
SIR HERBERT TREE
is England's Greatest Actor Manager and the finest producer of
SHAKESPEARE
the World has ever seen.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the EMINENT STARS
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
For the first time in Bombay.
"ESMERALDA"
by Frances Hodgson Burnett and W. Gillett
A Comedy throbbing with human interest.
FRIDAY, Jan. 26th.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
SATURDAY, Jan. 27th.
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Comedy, Drama, Advanced Vaudeville.
SUNDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE
GRAND TRIPLE BILL
Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Matinee, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
HENRI KRAUS, PAUL CAPELLANI
AND
MDSLLE MISTINGUETTE
IN
"THE STORY OF A SYREN."
A Fine Pathe Drama in 6 parts.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME, Agripada.
THERE WILL BE A
CONCERT
in aid of the Home on SATURDAY, January 27th beginning at 6 p.m. under the patronage of Her Highness, Lady Aga Khan.
The programme will comprise songs; piano and violin pieces; children's fancy skipping; a play entitled "The Delinquencies of Imp; and a bioscopic film exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT
IS
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
presents the ever green popular favourites
THE
MALAGAS
MALAGAS
The Great Type Dancers.
AND
ENTERTAINERS
in a
Feast of Continental Dances.
And Comedy Hormany
THE
MALAGAS
LEAD ; OTHERS FOLLOW
TO-NIGHT
THE
MALAGAS
present the
LATEST TANGO
and a new
TAMBORINE DANCE
Also the World Famous
FRENCH APACHE
etc, etc etc.
SIGNORITA
MALAGA
in her new French Songs
ALLA MANOLITA
AND
LA BAYA
a la Japanese (or the French Girl in Japan.)
THE MALAGAS
in a Comedy Duet.
MALINA
The Shop Girl
Last Week of our favourite Star.
ESSIE JENNINGS
ESSIE JENNINGS
Will sing "Moonlight"
FELLER—ME—LAD
(French Song) and
ON THE COCOS COAST
The story of the destruction of the
"EMDEN"
and by Special Request London's Great hit Cheeroo Boys
Above
MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLE
Will be entercepted
By a London Cinema Production.
THE
HOUSE OF TEMPERLY
BY
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
and a
KEYSTONE COMEDY
FOLLOW THE CROWD
TO-NIGHT TO THE GAIETY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
WEDNESDAY NEXT
JANUARY 31st
AT
9-30 p.m.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AN OPPORTUNITY
will be afforded the public of hearing a Series of Lectures, free of charge, on the prophecies of the Bible. The first of the series,
THE FOUNDATION OF TRUE RELIGION
will be delivered
NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 28, AT 6-30 P. M.
AT
THE NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER
COLLECTION
on behalf of "The British and Foreign Bible Society."

AMUSEMENTS

PACKED HOUSES AT EACH PERFORMANCE
THAT IS THE
WEST END CINEMA
REWARD FOR SHOWING THE WONDERFUL AND STARTLINGLY ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA :
"LOVE'S GREAT SACRIFICE"
5, 6-45, 8-30 and 10. p. m.
TRAMS TO FORT, BYCULLA AND GIRGAUM AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

"Under the kind patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon."
DANCE
ORGANIZED BY THE SISTERS OF THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL
IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
TO BE HELD AT THE
TOWN HALL
On Friday the 26th January.
Tickets may be had from ROSE & Co.
Lady Hardinge Hospital and at the Door.
Tickets : Lady & Gent, Rs. 5.
Extra Lady, Rs. 3.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

				Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool				6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.				1,000
" " Sales of East Indian				750
" " Imports				30,000
Mid. Americans				10.76
Egyptian F. G. F.				20.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.)			March	16.64
			May	16.84
New Orleans 10 a.m.			March	16.27
			May	16.42

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
January	10.24
Jan.-Feb.	10.24
Feb.-March	10.24
March-April	10.27
April-May	10.27
May-June	10.27
June-July	10.24
July-Aug.	10.21
Aug.-Sept.	9.97
Sept.-Oct.	9.72
Oct.-Nov.	9.60
Nov.-Dec.	9.53
Dec.-Jan.	9.50
Jan.-Feb.	9.47

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

	To-day's price.
March	18.50
May	17.95
July	17.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd

M. G. Bengal	Good		7.29
" "	Fully Good		7.46
" "	Fine		7.65
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		8.10
" "	Fully Good		8.37
" "	Fine		8.55
" Broach	Good		9.94
" "	Fully Good		10.12
" "	Fine		10.33

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	
" to Continent	11,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	70½

New York, Jan. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Futures at New York March	16.87
" May	17.03
Spot Cotton at New York	17.05
" Orleans	16.81
Futures at New Orleans March	16.49
" May	16.64

GINNERS REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 23rd.

The united states census bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned 11,147,000 Bales.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Mint and Indian buying—Firm.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " 6 "	5½
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	49½
Indian Stock 3½ % (sterling Loan)	65
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.80

London, Jan. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 3/16

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 22nd.

WHEAT

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,120,000

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Jan.-Feb.	31/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	63

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold Feb.-Mar. Sellers	90/
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	94
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	88/6
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	93/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. Sellers	104
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers	104

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£137½
Standard Copper G.M.B	—
Copper Braziers	—
Yellow Metal	—
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		22/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		23
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.		23/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.		25
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.		25/3
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.		25/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure February Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/11½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 24.

The market at Colaba opened for M. G. Good Broach steady at Rs. 386 and advanced to Rs. 387 on jobber's buying.

A good business has been done in the bazar for January settlement.

Ready cotton is in limited demand.

Quotations are:—

M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 387.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 290.
M. G. K/Akola at Rs. 396.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 24th.

Description.	Delivery. Jan 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spot. Cotton
Broach, Good M.G.	—	—	383	—
Broach, Fine M.G.	—	396	392	Now
Bengal, F.G. M.G.	298	293	—	290/00
Bengal, Fine M.G.	287	280/1	—	280/90
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	300/10
Rajputana, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	292/02
Sind Punjab, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	290/00
Khan./Akola Fine M.G.	395	360/1	—	360/95
Ellich/Amraoti, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	360/90
Dhamg./Pulgaon, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	370/95
Yeotmal, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	380/00
Nagpore, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	385/02
Hingt./Wardha, Fine G.M.	—	—	—	395/05
Khandeish, Fine M.G.	383	—	—	360/80
Khandeish, F.G. M.G.	348	—	—	329/40
Khandwa Sanawad F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	315/25
Jalna F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	345/53
Indore, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia, Fine M.G.	—	—	—	340/50
Mathia, F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	330/40
SawGinned Dharwar Good	—	—	—	—
Coompta. Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns, Good M.G.	—	—	—	—
Westerns, Good H.G.	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	308	298	283	— 1/25th Jan 17
Bengals (M.G.)	309	301	291	— Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	308	300	290	— Ready
	...	...	...	—
	—	382	357	— Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	355	330	— 1/25th Jan. 17
	—	—	—	—
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	365	— Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	—	—	385	— Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair -Staple)	...	...	...	—
	...	...	...	—
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg. Karanja (M.G.)	396	376	—	1/25th Jan 17
	370	350	—	Ready
	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	398	376	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	370	350	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	396	376	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	375	355	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	398	378	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	380	360	—	Ready
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	400	380	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	385	365	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	400	380	—	1/25th Jan. 17
	386	366	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	400	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
	—	—	—	386 1/25th Ap. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.)	385	365	—	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	376	350	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	350	340	—	Ready
	360	340	—	1/25th Jan. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	400 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	402 April-May 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	396 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	386 May.-June 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	410 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	412 April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 24th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	45 0 0	6 10 0
" White Cawapore 70-80	45 0 0	6 10 0
" Karachi Bangia	45 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Brown Cawapore	6 14 0	7 4 0
" Yellow Cawapore	7 0 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Brown Thin	9 7 0	9 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	43 0 0	9 14 0
" Gajar 75-25	46 0 0	9 8 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	44 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	8 2 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	— —
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowa	33 0 0	5 4 0
Arandis	44 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 3 0	
Linseed May	10 7 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 14 0	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	9 8 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 2 0	
" Black Dec.-Jan.	8 4 0	
Linseed Sept.	11 0 0	

STOCKS AND SHARES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BULLION.

Jan. 24.

Silver market is quiet following London advices.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17-4.
Dragon, 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 92-5.
Silver 1st Settlement, 92-11.
Silver 2nd Settlement, 92-9.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank D. Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Ms' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, 166 1/4.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, 251.
60 Days' Sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ Government Paper is quoted at 74.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan about 89.

SHARES.

The share market was weak on speculative selling, but closed steady.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,500 and Eastern Banks were in demand at 59.

In Mill shares for February delivery Standards were placed at 1375, Nagpur at 2150, Swadeshi 1655, Madhavjee at 1450, Fazulbhoy 577/8.

Tata Iron were placed between 252/8 to 267/8 and Deferred from 850 to 895, but were steady at the close.

Shivrajpur moved between 41 to 44.

Bombay Trams were quiet at 310.

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 24.

There is hardly anything fresh to report on the present situation of the market. After some decline, there was noticed during the past week a sudden rise in some of the mill shares, Simplex drawing special attention. There was however a quick retort and the prices went below once again. As the time for declaring dividends approaches nearer we shall find ourselves surrounded by all sorts of rumours to which the least attention paid the best for all concerned. When people look anxiously forward what would be the next dividends it would be very interesting—though at the same time very discreditable—to note that twenty-five per cent. of our Mills have not declared any dividend for the first half year. We do not know if they are waiting for still better times which perhaps might never come.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th Jan. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th Jan. 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,88,200	3,08,33,205
A. D. C. Rly.	55,600	8,48,398
B. K. Rly.	3,500	42,460
C. B. Rly.	6,300	85,511
Total	23,53,600	3,18,05,484
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Jan. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	24,04,633	3,02,74,225
A. D. C. Rly.	71,658	8,77,603
B. K. Rly.	4,513	74,943
C. B. Rly.	13,921	1,24,807
Total	24,94,725	3,13,51,583
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—1,16,433	+5,58,980
A. D. C. Rly.	—16,058	—31,295
B. K. Rly.	—1,013	—32,483
C. B. Rly.	—762	—41,296

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th Jan. 1917.	14,600	2,18,191
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Jan. 1916	13,204	1,70,082
Increase or Decrease	+1,396	+48,109

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 20th Jan. 1917	1,300	21,038
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Jan. 1916	977	16,554
Increase or Decrease	+323	+4,484

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th November 1916.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

An ordinary general meeting of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., was held yesterday in Wallace Buildings, Mr. R. W. Haster presiding. The report of the Directors with the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account were adopted and final dividends of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, were sanctioned.

Messrs. F. R. Wadia and Mathradas Visanji were re-appointed directors.

An extraordinary meeting was subsequently held when the resolutions already circulated to the shareholders were passed.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.926 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.0 "
Dew Point	58.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 542 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.3 "
Minimum do. do.	69.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NNE,NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	207 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th January 1917 was 30.178 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 90 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 24.

The weather continues unsettled in Baluchistan, extreme north of India and the Upper Assam. Precipitation has occurred in all these areas but in extreme north it has been confined almost entirely to hills, Peshawar and Sialkot being the only stations in the plains reporting more than one tenth of an inch of rain.

The chief falls are:—Sonamarg one inch, Sialkot and Srinagar a half, Peshawar a quarter and Dibrugarh three quarters.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in Baluchistan, north and east Punjab, Kashmir and Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th January, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and at Bikaner and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are in excess in Sind. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Kathiawar and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of January 1917.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. (23rd Jan.)	80.9	52.0	94	0.37	6.08	—1.07
Jask	77.1	62.7	85	—	3.67	1.43
do. (nd Jan.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
do. (23rd Jan.)	76.7	66.6	79	—	2.38	0.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.6	43.7	84	..	0.03	—0.55
Rawalpindi	61.9	42.8	90	..	0.72	—2.51
Lahore	72.7	47.6	88	0.07	0.12	—1.14
Hissar	74.9	48.1	66	..	0.47	—
Ambala	75.7	44.3	89	—	0.24	—2.00
Delhi	73.7	53.5	68	—	0.13	—1.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.6	50 0	59	—	0	—0.80
Mainpuri	78.7	48 4	81	—	0.03	—1.13
Jhansi	81.3	49.6	71	—	0 02	0.02
Cawnpore	79.6	51.1	80	—	2.20	1.18
Allahabad	79.8	49.3	67	—	0.51	—0.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	78 3	51.8	77	—	0.05	—0.35
Karachi	77.3	63.5	86	—	0.06	—0.56
Ajmer	78.7	44.9	77	—	0	—0.78
Jaipore	77.7	45.1	50	—	0	—0.73
Kotah	79.4	52.6	63	—	0	—0.49
Mount Abu	65.8	51.2	46	—	0	—0.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.6	57.5	86	—	0	—0.16
Dwarka	80.0	64.9	87	—	0	—0.10
Veraval	82.4	68 3	59	—	0	—0.41
Rajkot	84.2	52.4	69	—	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	83.8	66.8	78	—	0	—0.32
Surat	86.1	65.9	60	—	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.7	57.4	48	—	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.4	49.4	61	—	0	—0.25
Neemuch	79.0	47.8	52	—	0	—0.50
Indore	79.8	49.1	62	—	0.86	0.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.5	50.7	75	—	2.76	1.36
Saugor	79.6	56.8	46	—	0.23	—1.14
Hoshangabad	82.1	50.6	69	—	1.43	0.25
Khandwa	85.2	53.3	59	—	1.06	0.12
Akola	88.2	52.6	50	—	2.43	0.97
Amroati	87.3	62.3	57	—	0.45	—0.93
Nagpur	86.4	60.9	56	—	2.56	1.01
Chanda	90.1	58.6	64	—	0.63	—0.63
Raipur	85.5	57.4	65	—	2.36	1.53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.3	67.3	70	—	0.72	0.80
Ratnagiri	85.5	66.1	56	—	7.26	6.62
Mormugao	84.3	69.7	78	—	3.98	2.82
Karwar	87.8	65.0	87	—	8.46	6.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.2	49.3	47	—	1.33	0.57
Ahmednagar	84.0	51.5	42	—	0.65	—0.43
Poona	87.2	50.1	66	—	1.91	0.84
Sholapur	90.3	58.9	51	—	3.28	2.20
Bijapur	88.2	58.1	41	—	0.47	0.27
Belgaum	85.7	55.5	63	—	10.67	8.79
Aurangabad	86.5	54.0	45	—	4.77	—0.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	58.7	64	—	1.36	0.53
Hyderabad	84.9	60.7	72	—	2.44	1.22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	70.0	65	—	4.75	1.41
Calicut	86.4	69.5	87	—	5.70	—0.53
Cochin	90.7	68.7	67	—	4.62	3.79
Colombo	87.2	68.1	84	—	13.95	—6.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.6	68.1	91	—	10.85	4.63
Bellary	90.3	61.6	39	—	2.17	—0.04
Cuddapah	90.1	64.1	64	—	3.49	—1.10
Madras	83.1	64.1	80	—	18.08	—1.63
Bangalore	84.3	52.6	64	—	10.14	6.60
Coimbatore	81.1	56.7	64	—	5.76	0.94
Trichinopoly	88.3	62.1	73	—	2.94	—5.14
Negapatam	79.1	64.7	96	—	15.10	—13.15

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft in.
	Jan			Jan		
Wed	24	m 11 56	23 6	24	m 6 2	16 11
					5 51a	14 2
Thur	25	m 0 31	31 0	25	m 6 43	16 2
		0 43a	28 11		6 36a	14 9
Fri.	26	m 1 10	30 10	26	m 7 26	15 9
		1 30a	28 9		7 21a	15 8
Sat.	27	m 1 50	30 2	27	m 8 8	15 9
		2 20a	28 2		8 6a	17 1
Sun	28	m 2 31	29 1	28	m 8 52	18 1
		3 14a	27 3		8 52a	18 8
Mon.	29	m 3 14	27 10	29	m 9 39	16 9
		4 14a	26 3		9 42a	20 4
Tues.	30	m 4 0	26 5	30	m 10 36	17 6
		5 26a	25 8		10 58a	21 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan		Sunrise	Sunset
" 24	(Wednesday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 27m.
" 25	(Thursday)	" 7h. 15m.	" 6h 27m.
" 26	(Friday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 28m.
" 27	(Saturday)	" 7h 14m.	" 6h 29m.
" 28	(Sunday)	" 7h 14m.	" 6h 29m.
" 29	(Monday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h 30m.
" 30	(Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 30m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Jan.	23rd.	1h. 10.9m. p.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th.	6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon	1917 Feb.	7th.	9h. 56.6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	13th.	7h. 29.2m. a.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 29th of Rubee-At-Awal, 1335.
Parsi: 17th of Amardad, 1286.
Hindu: 2nd of Magh Sud, 1917.
Sunrise: 7-15 Sunset 6-27.
Phases of the Moon, Full Moon, Feb. 7.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

First Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Scots' Company, B.V.R., Burns' Concert Town Hall, 9-30.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Esmeralda."

FRIDAY, January 26.

Lady Hardinge War Hospital Dance, in aid of Belgian Fund, at the Town Hall.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Buildings of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga by H. E. the Governor, 5-15 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. in "Charley's Aunt."

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

Excelsion Theatre: Bandman Comedy "Grand Triple Bill" at 9-45.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m. Bandmann Comedy Co., in "Grand Triple Bill."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-45, Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: Sir Herbert Free in "Macbeth 6. 8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 25.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remount at 7-15 a.m.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School to-morrow Friday the 26th instant at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Crux is available for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate, Saturday afternoon at 2-3 p.m., Sunday morning 7-15 a.m.

Enrolment.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—

Trooper Arthur Lewis Clapham.

Sunday Parade.—The series of weekly Reconnaissances at Santa Cruz will be continued on Sunday next, 28th instant. Members who intend to dine in Camp on Saturday night are asked to advise the Camp Butler. Major Wallis, I. A., will continue the series of lectures on the Peninsula Campaign after dinner, Saturday.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 25.

524—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending January 27th.

525—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

526—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"I" Company—Cadets, to-day, Thursday, 25th, and Friday 26th January.
"K" Company—Cadets, Saturday, 27th January.
"J" Company—Sunday, 28th January.
"K" Company—Cadets, Monday, 29th, and Tuesday, 30th January.

527—Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—
Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

528—Proficiency—Candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning at 7-15 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and note-books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

530—Camp.—The Camp of instruction at Santa Cruz will commence on Friday night, February 2nd, and will continue until Monday night, February 12th. "B" "E" "G" "J" Companies are detailed to attend during the first week end and the remaining Adult Companies during the second week end. Cadets will arrive in Camp on Tuesday, February 6th, and leave on Friday, February 9th. Further orders will be issued later to Officers Commanding Companies.

532—Parades.—"A" Company, No. II Section on Friday, 26th instant, at sunrise at the Sir Richard Temple Statue. Preventive uniform belts and arms. Outposts.

"C" Company.—Recruits, Friday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Company.—Every Monday, at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Burns' Concert.—This Concert will be held in the Town Hall, under Scots Company arrangements on Thursday, 25th January. Booking at Messrs. Rose and Co., on and after Saturday, 20th January.

BAND AT THE P. M. V. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Nyayashastri Bhawanishanker Subhtanker will conduct a class in Upanishadas this evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

THE STUDENTS' CIRCLE.

The inaugural address of this session will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), in the Muslim Students' Union Hall, near Wilson College, Chowpaty. Prof. C. G. Bhanu will preside.

LECTURE ON CITIZENSHIP.

The Rev. Father A. Goodier, S. J., Principal, St. Xavier's College, will deliver a lecture on "Citizenship" under the auspices of the K. C. A. in the hall of St. Xavier's High School, this evening, at 6-30 when the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes will preside. All Catholics are cordially invited.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and three deaths from plague on Tuesday, the Maratha Hospital reporting two deaths, Girgaum one attack and one death and Mahim one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 71 on the corresponding day of last year and 46 on tthat of 1915.

YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY.

The general meeting of the Young India Society was held on Tuesday, the 18th instant, with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in the chair when the Rules and Regulations of the Society were finally adopted. These can be had of the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Kolsavala, c/o Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. P. P. Dadachanji, who lives in Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, has reported to the Police the loss of his gold watch and clothes valued at Rs. 461 from his house.

Jamshedji Cooverji, who lives on the fourth floor of a hose in Pitha Street, Fort, has reported to the Police the loss of cash and ornaments of the value Rs. 2455 from a box in his house. The complainant was absent from the house for some four or five months, and his sons were staying there. There property was kept in two small boxes which have been forced open.

A LOVER'S SUICIDE.

The coroner held an inquest on the body of a Purdeshi, Ramprasad Mangal. The deceased lived at Matunga with his mistress and had been ill for some time. On Sunday the woman left him, and after searching for her the whole day he returned home at night, and went to bed without taking any food. At about 2 a.m. in the morning, one of his neighbours on hearing a gurgling sound issuing from the deceased's room went there and found him cutting his throat. The knife was taken away and the man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday morning. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

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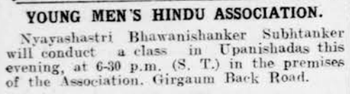

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SHEPPARD AFTER-CARE FUND.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount received up to 8th November, 1916, Rs. 23,143-12-0.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 8,326-0-0 have been since received from:—

Lady Ali Shah, Rs. 100; Lodge Research thro' Mr. R. S. Jackson, Rs. 25; Chapter "Research" thro' Mr. R. S. Jackson, Rs. 30; Mr. M. K. Azad, Rs. 15; Mr. M. H. Visram, Rs. 10; Mr. D. K. Bilimoria, Rs. 5; Mr. Javeri, Rs. 5; Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Rs. 5; Mr. H. N. M. Vijayakar, Rs. 10; Mr. Erulkar, Rs. 5; Mr. P. N. Vijayakar, Rs. 10; Mr. Franklin DeSouza, Rs. 5; Mrs. J. S. Lambert (for October and November, 1916), Rs. 20; thro' Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Balance of Entertainment Fund of the Hon. Mr. W. D. & Mrs. Sheppard) 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 7,000; Mr. H. D. Gill, Rs. 50; Mr. R. P. Scott, Rs. 50; A Sympathiser, Rs 10; Somnath Rupjidas, Rs. 25; Mr. Madhawdas Lalchand, Rs. 15; Mr. Narsey Paree, Rs. 10; Raj Kumar Shri Vijayadevji of Dharampur, Rs. 25; Mr. H. A. Wadya, (annual), Rs. 50; Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox, Rs. 50; Mr. Ramdee Golraj, Rs. 20; Mr. Arjoon Visram, Rs. 5; Mr. Popatlal Girdharlal, Rs. 5; Sums under rupees five, Re. 1; Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Rs. 25; Mr. Haji Mahomed Rafi (son of Khan Sahib Haji Bukhsh Ellahi, C.I.E.), Rs. 100; Mr. J. W. Hughes, Rs. 15; Mr. Kavasji Dadbhoy Dubash, Rs. 50; 50; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Rs. 100; Mr. L. Volkart, Rs. 50; Mr. H. E. Harrington, Rs. 10; Miss Dinee S. Bastavala, Rs. 50; H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, Rs. 200; Mrs. J. S. Lambert (for December 1916), Rs. 10; Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Rs. 25; Anonymous, Rs. 10; Mr. J. P. Watson, Rs. 10; Mr. J. Steuart, Rs. 100; Mrs. J. S. Lambert (for January 1917), Rs. 10. Total amount subscribed up to 23rd January, 1917, Rs. 31,469-12-0.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H.M.'s Mint, Bombay.

BELGIUM RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 3,78,321-14-3; the English Congregation of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission of Neemuch (Per Rev. J. S. Mackay, C.P. Mission, Neemuch, (C.I.), Rs. 30; Rev. J. S. Mackay, C.P. Mission, Neemuch, (C. P.), Rs. 15; Mrs. Shirin Kavasha Dorabji, Raichur, Rs. 5; "Indian Gentleman," Etah, Rs. 25; Mrs. J. E. C. Jukes, Rs. 50; "Indian Civilian," Rs. 500; The "Times of India," Bombay, Rs. 15,000; In Loving Memory of Jehangirji Sorabji Daruvala Deceased. His Sister Bai Aimai Bejonji Hodivala & her Children, Rs. 15; His Brother's Wife Bai Ranibai Pirozshaw Daruvala, Rs. 10; His Uncle Mr. Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa, Rs. 25; (Per Pirozshaw S. Daruvala, Esq., c/o The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay. "Anonymous," Rs. 605-13; The Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P. (Per J. C. Bechtler, Esq., Helvetia, Mussoorie), Rs. 31; B. N. Athavle, Esq., Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Court, Mazagon. (Account "Lord Mayor's Fund"), Rs. 70; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; "Sympathiser," Rs. 2; Mrs. B. Browne, Rs. 65; Rev. Sister M. Imelda, Superigress, St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani, Rs. 1,100-5; Madam O. E. Lawrence, Head Mistress, Railway School, Mhow, C. I. (Being the proceeds of a Concert given by the Railway School Children, Mhow), Rs. 250; Rev. J. W. Biscoe, Vicar of St. Peters, Mazagon, (Being a collection at St. Peters Church), Rs. 15-8; Christian Women of Sargodha District, (Per A. L. Cleland, Esq.), Rs. 63-9; Mrs. S. E. Shellim, (Per D. S. Shellim, Esq., c/o Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., Bombay), Rs. 50; H. Lord, Esq., Rs. 25; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 600; Mrs. Rattan K. Marphatia, Rs. 16; Mr. Forbes, Jodhpur, Per J. C. Bechtler, Esq., Mussoorie, Rs. 15; Mr. Bion, Chanpatia, Champarun, Rs. 20; Mrs. Smallman, Ralston Manor, Mussoorie, Rs. 5; A. W. Thomas, Esq., Rs. 30; H. Reeves, Esq., Nadiad, (Being subscription from his little boy), Rs. 10; His Highness The Maharaja of Kapurthala, (per J. C. Bechtler, Esq., Mussoorie), Rs. 50; "Anonymous," Rs. 5; The Madras Mail, Madras, Rs. 4,000; The Honorary Secretary, Ismailli Kandi Mohla Kunia Shala, Kandi Mohla, Jail Road, Umerkhadi Post No. 9, Bombay, (Being the amount realized at the Childrens' Concert), Rs. 57-12; Miss Tehmina Dinshaw, c/o Bombay Fine Art Gallery, Esplanade Road, Bombay, (Amount collected at Shantacruze Railway Station), Rs. 9; "Anonymous," Rs. 1,200; F. J. Western, Esq., S. P. G. & Cambridge Mission, Delhi, (Being the amount from St. Stephen's Church, Delhi Collections), Rs. 46-8; Mrs. H. H. Hart, Rs. 50; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; The "Times of India," Bombay, Rs. 15,000; H. Lord, Esq., Rs. 10; Rev. Joshua Brookes, Senior Chaplain (Chaplain of England The Parsonage, Quetta, (Being the Offertories collected on 4th August at Quetta & Zialat), Rs. 130; Capt. J. E. B. Hotson, Rs. 100; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; "Anonymous," Rs. 330; C. Williams, Esq., Rs. 100; "Indian Civilian," Rs. 500; Capt. C. P. F. Warton, per Mrs. Livesay, Simla, Rs. 200; The Manager, Dawn Mills Company Limited, Bombay, (Being the amount subscribed by the Work People), Rs. 36-7; Per Mrs. S. Livesay, £100 at 1/4 nominal, Rs. 1,500; Per Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 105; Per Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 500; "Anonymous," Rs. 1,755-7-3; Lt.-Col. Tyack, Kulu, Punjab, Per J. C. Bechtler, Esq., Mussoorie), Rs. 16; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; The Hony. Secy., Bombay Education Society, Byculla, being Contributions of the Children of the Society's Schools out of their yearly Prizes, Rs. 200; Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 100; "Anonymous," Rs. 5,000; The "Madras Mail," Madras, Rs. 4,500; Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros., Aden, Rs. 500; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; Lt.-Col. F. Macdonald, Camp Indore, Rs. 150; Messrs. A. P. & C. Tolkowsky, equivalent of £35 at 1/4 Provisional, Rs. 525; Paul Tolkowsky, Esq., equivalent of £7 at 1/4 Provisional, Rs. 105; Mrs. S. Livesay, Rs. 700; The "Times of India," Bombay, Rs. 5,000; H. T. Keeling, Esq., Rs. 30; "Anonymous," Rs. 26; H. P. W. Macnaghten, Esq., Rs. 500; Mangaldas Tricumdas, Esq., equivalent of £1 (Postal Order), at 1/4, Rs. 15. Total Rs. 4,40,197-3-6.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE LENA GRANT CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

SHIBA GOPAL v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

This was a criminal appeal against the decision of Mr. F. Oliveira Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Lena Grant, one of the girls is the daughter of Captain Grant a Master Mariner, who is usually out at sea. Lena and her younger sister being motherless were left in the care and custody of Mrs. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson is an accountant in the Stores Department of the G. I. P. Railway and resides with his family at Colaba Causeway. Lena Grant was receiving her education in the Bandra Convent, where she was a boarder. Her age is 12 years. In September last Lena Grant and her school friend Mary Hoy were spending their holidays with Mrs. Atkinson. On the 11th September, Lena Grant and her friend went out for a walk on the Apollo Bunder when accused came up to them and took a seat on a bench opposite. He beckoned to them and the girls left the place. In the evening also the accused met them on the Back Bay beach and beckoned to them and asked them where they lived. The girls made no reply but left the place and made for home. They complained to Mrs. Atkinson that a native wearing a black cap had been interfering with them. The matter was reported to the Police and on the 13th September the appellant was charged with having attempted to entice away two minor girls from the lawful guardianship and was put up to take his trial before Mr. G. R. Khairai the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

After taking all the evidence led by the prosecution the Magistrate held the prosecution evidence to be "flimsy and unsatisfactory," regretted that Mr. Atkinson the complainant in the case should have "taken the law into his own hands and assaulted the accused in a brutal manner" and in view of the "meagre and unsatisfactory" nature of the prosecution evidence discharged the appellant under Section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

On the 14th of September last the appellant lodged a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahodur Chunilal H. Setalwad, charging Mr. Atkinson with voluntarily causing hurt to him under Section 323 of the I. P. Code.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate without issuing a summons, issued notice to Mr. Atkinson and after holding a preliminary inquiry, dismissed the complaint and forwarded a copy of his finding to the Commissioner of Police.

The appellant was again arrested on the 7th of October and was charged with having assaulted and used criminal force to Miss Lena Grant intending or knowing it likely to outrage her modesty. The case was transferred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate, who tried the appellant and found him guilty of the offence charged and sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment on the 22nd November, 1916. Being aggrieved by the order of the Magistrate the appellant appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel admitted the appeal.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JANUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

248-16.—Payne and Co., The Indian & Peninsula Spg. Nvgn. Co., Ld. v. Prince Mirza Mehdi Hassam Mirza, Amin and D. Part Heard.

651-16.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v. The Gulam Baba, Spg & Wg Co., Ltd., in Liqn & ors, Against 2nd Defendant only.

743-16—Smetham B & Co., Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassam v. Somabhai Mulchand & anr, Edg G W & Co.

770-16.—Dubash & Co., Messrs Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. A A MacGill. Khambatta & Co.

1458-15.—Jehangir M & S, Bhagwan Tullock & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Jam R & D.

220-16.—Judah & S, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa & Co., a firm, Wadia G & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (For a pauper), Kapoorchand Goolabchand & anr v. Kama Nowla & ors, Vachha & Co.

S C Ct. 189-7166-16.—Malvi H M & R, Hirji Jadav & ors, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

1142—15.—Motichand & D, Goolabchand Dhadda & anr v. The Poona Bank Ld., Payne & Co.

41-16.—Captain & V, Kashibai widow v. Nemchand Jeethabhai & ors, Craigie B & C, Captain & V, Little & Co.

1115-16.—Mehta D and L, Nagubai widow v. Thakar Kara Damji & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1151-16.—Rustomji & G, Dhulaji Kupaji v. Thakar Dayal Tejpar & anr, Payne & Co., Bhimji & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co., Ahmed Suleman Dinath v. Jamnabai, Edg. G W & Co.

645-15.—Payne & Co., Champsey Dossa, & anr v Gordhandas Kessowji & ors, Daph F & D, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Madh K & Co.

1314-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirsha & D.

1010-16.—Madh K & C, Vaumale Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & anr, Ard H D & Co.

226-16.—Pocha & Co., Jamnadas Tricumlal Satia v. The Scottish Union National Insn. Co., & ors, Wadia G & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There is just a complete week before Bostock's Italian Circus opens at the Royal Opera House, so a new cinema programme will be shown to-night and will continue in the bill until next Wednesday.

A fairy tale in which a child is brought up by wild animals until she learns of her Royal parentage and Prince Charming comes into her life is the principal subject. It will appeal specially to children. The second item is a charming two reel romantic comedy and the third is a first rate comic with a theatrical flavour.

The Ceylon Government is taking one of very few practical means within its capacity of helping to relieve the exchange crisis. An official announcement notifies that until further notice the Government will allow in approved cases payment in London at the current rate of exchange of any sums that may be due to it in the Island in respect of export duties. Payment may be made at the offices of the agents to the Crown in London or locally by means of cheques on approved London banks.

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HOLD YOUR PEACE UNTIL SATURDAY

27th January, 1917.

OLYMPIA

THE SUPER SERIAL HOUSE.

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SELLING FORGED TICKETS AT THE RACES.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Carter had charged a European fitter named Coleman aged 30, with having fraudulently sold twenty race tickets to twenty different persons on the 20th January.

It was stated that the accused who was employed to sell tickets at the race course on Saturday last sold tickets for horse No. 1 at the second race. When the race had been run it was discovered by Mr. P. C. Brown, Assistant Manager of the totalizator that the tickets sold by the accused were not the tickets that had to be sold for that particular race. Each ticket was worth Rs. 5.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate in consideration of the fact that the accused had borne a good character during the last seven years, sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 200, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

TRAM-CAR DRIVER GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Spiers charged Badal Revati, a tramcar driver, with driving in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused was driving his car from Colaba to Tardeo on the 21st instant and when he came opposite Grants Buildings he drove so rashly that he knocked down a bullock which was being driven by a cart driver with the result that it was caught in the cow-catcher and severely injured. The car was stopped after going about four paces. It was stated that the cart-driver was leading two bullocks with a string. One bullock passed the tramline, but as the car came up the cart-driver threw up the string to save himself and the bullock was knocked down. The defence was that a number of bullocks were going on the road, when suddenly one bullock came on the line, and the driver put on the brake, but before he could stop, the animal was knocked down. The Magistrate said there was a good deal of doubt whether the animals were attended to or not and he gave the accused the benefit of doubt.

INSULT TO A SHIP ENGINEER.

COAL TRIMMER FINED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, 2nd Engineer Arthur Corfe on the S.S. "Kinfauns Castle," charged J. Harris with insult. It was alleged that on the 17th instant, when the complainant ordered the accused, who was working on board the same ship as a coal-trimmer, to transfer to another watch, he insulted the complainant by using most filthy language towards him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate sentenced him to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKFT SENT TO JAIL FOR SIX MONTHS.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court one Mithoo Gela was charged by Sergeant Bull with theft of G. C. Notes of Rs. 220 from the pockets of one Narayan Maganji, while the latter was waiting for a tram at Boribunder last night. The accused was caught redhanded. As he had three previous, convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN PYRKES' STORES.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sergeant Frost charged Kubair Raoji, with stealing gold studs etc., worth Rs. 37 belonging to A. H. Goymer of Pyrkes Provision Stores. The accused stole the studs from the complainant's room. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

GRANT-IN AID FOR DEAF AND MUTE SCHOOL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawalla presiding.

The committee considered a letter from Prof. H. A. Date stating that his institution for the deaf and mutes was established 8 years ago; that it has been doing its work to the satisfaction of the public and the Educational Authorities and that it has been receiving yearly grants for the last four years from Government and from the Schools Committee of Rs. 1,320 and Rs. 1,200 respectively that the income derived from fees is very limited, as almost all the pupils are very poor, he submitted, which showed a deficit of about Rs. 1,000 per annum, which is made good from his own pocket. He added that "the deaf mutes schools at Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Mazagaon get grants one-half and not one-third of the expenditure as ordinary primary schools) direct from the Corporation and not from the School Committee as it cannot sanction grant more than one-third of the expenditure", and requested that his institution might likewise be given a grant of Rs. 200 per month directly by the Corporation in lieu of the grant given by the School Committee.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

SITE FOR CHOWPATI MARKET.

The Committee considered several letters from the residents of the locality on the Chowpati where it is intended to erect a market. It was stated in their letters that great nuisance would be created by the new market, and that property would deteriorate in value. The Commissioner in his letter, however, stated among other things that the market might be constructed on the plot of land at the foot of the hill near the hanging garden which was offered to the Municipality by the Improvement Trust some years ago for Rs. 10 per square yard.

The chairman of the Improvement Trust however, was now willing to part with the land at Rs. 15 per yard. The Committee agreed to the offer and the Commissioner's recommandation that the market should be built on this land was adjourned.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PRINCESS MARY'S WAR HOSPITAL.

Denver Bill and Company gave another performance at the Princess Mary's War Hospital on Tuesday last there being between 500 and 600 patients present. He will perform at the Victoria War Hospital on Tuesday the 31st instant. The Pianists rendered very good selections, and Gus Heyho the Australian Comedian kept the audience in roars of laughter, and was encored several times. His song on Henry the VIII scored a big hit.

ST. STANISLAUS SCHOOL, BANDRA.

A correspondent writes:—

An interesting lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Herbert J. Parker, S. J., on the subject of "The Age of the World and of Man" last Sunday in the St. Stanislaus School, Bandra. Before a large audience. It is said that the school authorities intend to add one or two higher classes. This will be a step in the right direction and it is to be hoped that the idea will soon materialise.

YESTERDAY'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

EIGHTH EXTRA.

KENILWORTH'S BRILLIANT WIN.

GAZAL WINS BELLASIS PLATE.

MADRINA'S SUCCESS

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The eighth extra meeting was run before a large attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday The three stands were crowded with enthusiastic crowds who evinced the greatest interest in the different events of the day. The weather, too, was perfect; a great relief from the scorching heat we experienced last week. A full card of seven races, all large fields, with the handicaps nicely balanced, provided enough of speculation for the most astute. Several unexpected ones romped in to the great chagrin of many people. Madrina, particularly, while atoning for her past failures, was not expected by the majority of people to return a dividend of 14 to 1, while a couple of weeks ago she was backed so heavily that 3 to 1 would have been considered a very good return. Lucky Thought failed almost near home, beaten by Dunskey, on whom F. Templeman rode a waiting race, winning from Lucky Thought after a brilliant finish and consummate judgment. Kenilworth won the Kempton Plate in good time, beating the much fancied Kinsale almost at the post. while Margreen who placed second confirmed all the rumours that were current about her. Red Cross ran a great race under his heavy impost; he followed the light weight Hurchan in a most wonderful manner which shows what a great horse he has become. This race was won in the very fast time of 1.21 and it requires great speed and fitness to have followed the winner in such a record time by running from start to finish under the heavy weight of 9-7. Mr. A. Nanjee was the most successful owner of the evening, he won three races,—Four Aces, Gazal and Hurchan. Bowley did splendidly; he won two races and placed in two. A. Templeman, J. Rose, F. Templeman, Japheth and Larkins appropriated the rest of the wins.

Niger and Four Aces again trotted home in company of the new comers. Four Aces won under 9-8, a feat which establishes him as the pick of the newly landed this year. They seem to be a very poor lot, and one does not see how they are going to stand these two in any encounter over any distance. Niger should have won the 2nd division of the Mascat Plate last week if he was not badly left at the post. Today he simply flew when called upon in the straight. The place dividend actually paid more than the win in the race of Four Aces both in the first and second enclosure

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A field of eight paraded for the New Market Plate in which Vidi and Carpentia were most fancied, while Partial Eclipse had a good following. Madrina on her capricious running on two or three occasions was not much fancied and King's Head was hardly thought of. Dorian did most of the running and was finished near the post.

Gazal took many by surprise when he cantered home in the mile-and-a-half race. He was the least thought of. Makbul Kaiumers and Tajilmulook were expected to be in number. However, none of them showed up in the race. Gazal ran from start to finish. It is about time that Tajilmulook is given his well earned pension. He is a little too ancient now to be found in the company of these youngsters who can only make the evening of his life miserable. His sporting owner should now let him rest in peace and comfort. Black Hussar was unfortunate in meeting the light weight Gazal who in Poona was expected to win the Derby over the same distance.

The Kempton Plate was a beautiful race on the five furlong straight. Kinsale and Anthracite received the greatest support and hardly any one thought of Kenilworth. Yet this horse came here with a great reputation. It appears that soon after reaching this country he fell ill and all the hopes entertained of him had to be abandoned. One is glad to see him well and hearty now and it is to be hoped that he will soon pick his English form and do what his connections expect of him—Kinsale ran well but found Kenilworth too hard a nut to crack.

The last race of the day was the Lamington Plate, in which nearly a dozen crack sprinters took part. So open was it that it was not possible to spot the winner easily, though a good following plumped their investment on Red Cross in spite of his heavy impost. He nearly justified their confidence. This race was run in the record time of 1.21 on this new course. We may make the same remark about Young Majub, Moosal, Gazal and Dhaidan as we expressed on Tajimulook. They have had their glorious time, but age tells on animals as well as on men, and it is about time they should be left at home to enjoy their well earned barley in comfort. Hurchan completed the good fortune of Mr. A. Nanjee and his smart trainer Mr. Goolam Ali.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will kindly see that the details of a race and timing, etc., are noted down soon after a race. The correspondents of the press, who have also to send wires up-country, have to wait a long time before getting the information. Yesterday the details of the 3rd race were not given until the end of the 5th race.

We would like also to call the attention of the Police to the nuisance of beggars and tip sellers in the different approaches to the Course. The beggar nuisance is exceedingly annoying after the races on the way through the 2nd enclosure to the Railway Station. Scores of these block the way and are so impudent as to actually touch your person in the act of begging. They should not be allowed near by; they stand in the way of people, horses, everybody and make one go away in a temper.

Details:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.

N. B.—Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply. Penalties.—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., often 14lbs.

Messrs. Downes and A. S. Comer's NIGER, 7-13, Japheth 1
Messrs. Valijee Moosajee and Sayed Mahomed's ADIL, 8-4, Fahad 2
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's NEVADA, 8-0, Bowley 3

Also Ran:—Bill Bailey 8-4, Contest 8-12, Fury 7-6, The Ally 8-8, Viking 8-0, Macassar 7-10, Badoh 8-12, King's Way 8-4, Italia 7-2, Titbits 8-12, Legislator 8-12.

The Race:—From a bad start Niger got away increasing his speed as he went along and established a long lead and won with ridiculous ease by six lengths. The race properly speaking was between Nevada and Adil. Adil made a rush before the stands and snatched second place from Nevada. 6 lengths, neck, length.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 29-8.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 11-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13-8

Trainer:—A. S. Oomer.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1916, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I.

N. B.—Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply Penalties.—Winners once 7lbs., twice 10lbs., often 14lbs.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and A. Nanjee's FOUR ACES, 9-8, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's STARLING, 8-0 (cd 8-5) Trahan 2
Mr. George's BHOOKHRI, 8-12, Larkins 3

Also Ran:—Rajputana 7-10, White Pearl 8-8, Silver Bird 8-0, Port Arthur 8-8, Brave Boy 8-4 Key Note 8-8, Zenobia 8-0, Argonaut 8-0, White Day 7-10, Natal 8-8.

The Race:—At the start Four Aces went in front in company of Bhookhri. They ran in that order till near the end when Starling displaced Bhookhri for 2nd place. Won by 4 lengths, ½ length, length.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 45 and Rs. 22-8.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 7-8. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 40-8.

Trainer:—A. S. Oomer.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. T. Gordhandass' MADRINA, 7-6, Larkins 1
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's KING'S HEAD, 8-0, Bowley 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's DORIAN, 7-3, Ringstead 3

Also Ran:—Carpentia 9-1, Soultline 8-7, Partial Eclipse 8-6, Vidi 8-1, Drill Mistress 7-2.

The Race:—They sent well; Soultline, King's Head and Dorian did the running. Soultline shot his bolt soon and vanished. Dorian and Madrina raced along and entered the straight first. Before the stands King's Head made a great effort, but failed to catch the leader who won by ¾ length, head, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 39 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 148. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 40-8.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 71-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18-8.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. R. R. S.'s DUNSKEY, 9-8, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Heath's LUCKY THOUGHT, 8-13, Hardy 2
Mr. Kelso's WISE THRUSH, 7-4, Ringstead 3

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 8-10, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Dress 9-8, Bellicose 8-12, Royal Song 8-12, Aubrey 8-10, Arkangelo 8-1, Minimum 7-8, Megale 7-4.

The Race:—They had a fairly good start when Impecunious and Wise Thrush went ahead, the rest in a file. Lucky Thought lying fourth till the bend when he then moved up to third place. In the straight Dunskey challenged and Lucky Thought making a great effort, failed to catch Dunskey who went like a thunderbolt to win by ½ length, head, head.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19-8.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300 A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's GAZAL, 8-3, Bowley 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 8-11, Rose 2
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-12, Buckley 3

Also Ran:—Iron Chest 9-7, Makbul 9-4, Aurora 8-9, Tajilmulook 8-5, Kaiumers 8-3, Shaitan 7-6, Eldorado 7-4, Welcome 6-7.

The Race:—When they passed Welcome and Aurora led followed by Gazal and Black Hussar. At the 7th furlong bend Aurora dropped away and Welcome took a longer lead. At the fifth furlong Gazal was level with the leader and Black Ivory moved fast. In the straight Black Hussar went away to be challenged hotly by Gazal and Black Ivory. Gazal went strong and won by 1 length, head, 3 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 53½ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 171. Places Rs. 47-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 44.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 96-8. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Hammond's KENILWORTH, 8-12, Bowley 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's MARGREEN, 7-13, Rose 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 8-6, F. Templeman 3

Also Ran:—Penny Pie 8-12, Anthracite 8-11, Rolling Stock 8-9, Fine Trout 7-9.

The Race:—Margreen led followed by Kinsale and Kenilworth at their girths. A beautiful race ensued Kenilworth going strong won by a neck, half length.

Time:—58½ secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 147. Places Rs. 56-8, and Rs. 40.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 33 and Rs. 24.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. A. Nanjee's HURCHAN, 7-7, Rose ... 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's RED CROSS, 9-7, Hardy 2
Mr. Hammond's DURBAN, 9-0, Bowley ... 3
Mr. Mubarak and Sayed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 8-0, Pullin 4

Also Ran:—Hidalgo 9-4, Polish 8-13, Kaharaman 8-10, Vellard 8-9, Young Majub 8-6, Maasal 7-12, Dhaidan 7-7, Gafal 6-12.

The Race:—Hidalgo and Hurchan raced abreast till the bend where Hidalgo finished. Hurchan entered the straight first followed by Red Cross who challenged hotly without making any impression on Hurchan who won by two lengths. Defender and Durban fought it out for third place, Durban just managing to place third by a short head. 2 lengths, ½ length and snort head.

Time:—1 min. 21 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 119-8. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 22.

Second Enclosure—Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

FIRST BIG MEETING.

FINAL ENTRIES.

The following are the final entries which closed on Tuesday, 23rd January:—

(1st Day, Saturday, 10th February.)

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. Heath and Stewart's ch e h Roi d' Ecosse, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 5 years.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' bl e g Yuan, 6 years.
Mr. Hastings' b e g Thunder, 5 years.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.
Mr. Mubarak's ch a h Defender, 13-3½.

(2nd Day, Wednesday, 14th February.)

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 5 years.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 4 years.
Mr. Hammond's b or br e h Kenilworth, 4 years.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½, 4 years.

(3rd Day, Saturday, 17th February.)

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e g Kim III, 5 years.
Messrs. Heath and Stewart's b e m Tootsie, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 5 years.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Messrs. Heath and Stewart's b e m Tootsie, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 5 years.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Hastings' b e g Thunder, 5 years.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gafal, 14-0, aged.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0.

(4th Day, Tuesday, 20th February.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Gibberish, 5 years.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. J. Stewart's b e g Anthracite, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 4 years.
Mr. Hammond's b or br e g Kenilworth, 4 years.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Fine Trout, 3 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e h Bedspread, 5 years.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 4 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0, aged
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Hidalgo, 14-0, 5 years.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2, aged
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's g a h Ambassador, 6 years.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.

(5th Day, Saturday, 24th February).

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e g Kim III, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e h Orloff, 6 years.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 5 years.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Royal Court, 5 years.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Kaiumers, 5 years.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Captain Bernard's b a h Iron Chest, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 5 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's g a h Ambassador, 6 years.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Conference of Directors of Public Instruction met again to-day. It proceeded with the consideration of some aspects of education with reference to the necessity of taking any special steps to extend and improve the teaching of science in secondary schools.

Mr. Hornell was of opinion that he would like to see the teaching of science made obligatory in Bengal.

Mr. Richie observed that in the N.-W. F. Province the teaching of science was obligatory in middle schools and that many took up a science course in higher classes where it was optional

After explaining the system in Bombay Mr. Covernton expressed the belief that they were really going to achieve a great deal from the present method of working.

Mr. Stone pointed out how science teaching commenced with object lessons even in primary classes and remarked that all boys in Madras secondary schools took up a course in physics and chemistry while most also learnt something of natural science.

In the C. P. elementary science in middle schools was obligatory in government institutions.

Speaking for Assam Mr. Cunningham observed that he had a strong objection for any specific details of science, including a set of practical course, being included in the curricula of studies. All that he would welcome was the study of mere rudiments.

In the Punjab science is very popular and the course is being bettered, but Mr. Godley thought it inadvisable to make it compulsory at present.

Mr. Jennings said that he was looking forward to the introduction of the school leaving certificate system to provide a science course.

In the U. P. Science teaching had been originally purely literary but recently with the introduction of laboratory work the system became very satisfactory.

Mr. Covernton, speaking for Burma, said that the chief difficulty in this connection was whether they might not be overburdening the curriculum, specially if science was made obligatory and he feared that it might not prove very popular if it was merely optional.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Referring to the question of the best means of assisting boys after the completion of their secondary course to prepare for non-literary careers either at University or elsewhere Mr. Hornell observed that in addition to present facilities what was needed was that in training men for mechanical engineering they should get into close co-operation with large workshops and mining departments. Recently they had moved in this matter in Bengal and it was believed that there was very good material for turning out supervisors.

Mr. Mayhew was of opinion that all that they could do was that they should not unfit boys for non-literary careers.

Mr. Cunningham was particularly opposed to schools industrial and technical without special reference to demands.

Mr. Stone said that he would like to see more schools of this sort maintained in Madras.

Mr. Godley said they wanted an extension of manual training centres in the Punjab, while Mr. De La Fosse testified to undoubted results produced by manual training classes in the U. P.

Mr. Covernton of Burma thought Burmans as a rule disliked manual labour. Though they produced men of a very high order, they could not be induced in the first instance to take to it.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The next subject to be discussed to-day was women's education. In Bengal Mr. Hornell said that there was need for for separate classes for Muslims and Hindus. He had found particular difficulty in the running of Government girls' schools as it proved once and again a very difficult thing to check discipline departmentally. Local management was, in his opinion, very good and as an incentive he would like the Grant-in-aid Code to be relaxed. The Muslims felt need for religious education.

In the N.-W. F. Provinces, Hindus were moving well in the matter, but the Muslim proportion of pupils was very small.

Mr. Richie had nothing to find fault with the control of local bodies.

Mr. Covernton believed that local agencies in his province showed a tendency to sacrifice female education to boys education and after discussing the merits and demerits of various agencies under which girls' schools might be placed, he came to the conclusion that Deputy Inspectors would serve the purpose as well as, if not better, than the rest. The curriculum, he said, must be a very simple one and any occasional training that might be considered necessary, should be given in home classes. Vernacular education might be given but a bit of English should be added to it.

In Madras Mr. Stone said things were in some respects similar to what they were in Bombay. He was of opinion that there was no demand for religious education. Referring to the institution of two new Women's Colleges in Madras Mr. Stone said that they had given a very strong impetus to higher female education and considered that the revelation made by that experiment very startling.

In the C. P.. Mr. Mayhew explained that the policy of Government was very liberal.

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Godley attested to a genuine demand for female education in Assam and the Punjab.

According to Mr. Jenning's want of lady teachers was a very severe handicap in Bihar and Orissa. He also observed whilst the school system was popular in Orissa, zenana education was most in favour in Bihar.

In U. P. the present policy was very successful.

The Conference then adjourned for lunch. The Conference will again meet this evening to consider the question of collegiate education and that of magazines. To-morrow it will be mostly occupied with a consideration of the report of the Public Services Commission with reference to the Educational Department, but the proceedings will be private. With to-morrow's work the Conference will break up.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Unable to attend the annual meeting of the Japan Society on December 13, "owing to the sudden occurrence of a matter of great moment" the Japanese Ambassador wrote that it was a source of genuine greatfication that there had never been a time when the bonds of fraternal feelings between Britan and his nation had been so close and strong as to-day, when their relations with each other were in such perfect accord with the spirit of the treaty of alliance. Nevertheless, little was known in England about Japan. "I venture to submit that you do not know one-tenth as much about us as we do about you," his Excellency wrote. "It is only too natural that such should be the case; we have so much to learn and so little to teach. With you, to study our language, for instance, is merely a matter of choice and convenience with us the acquisition of the English language is an important question of interest, if not of absolute necessity. The same truth holds good in our relations, not only with you, but also with some other countries more advanced than we are. We lost so many centuries by our self-imposed and self-contented seclusion that we must be up and doing, if we mean, as we most certainly do, to keep abreast with the progress of the world. More encouragment might with advantage be given in England to the study and acquirement of information on Japan and her people."—The "Daily Telegraph."

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There were two games in connection with the Ladies' Doubles, yesterday, one of which was too long-drawn-out to be finished.

In the other three sets were required before Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cocke won from Mrs. Racker and Mrs. Bonner. The first set was well fought, the former pair winning but in the next the play went the other way. In the third, however, the losers could only win one game.

The result was:—

Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cocke beat Mrs. Racker and Mrs. Bonner; 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares opened steady and advanced several points during the morning with a strong inquiry in evidence. In the afternoon, however, a setback took place as the result of conference between the Exchange Banks in London and the Secretary of State for India was not considered very satisfactory. Coal shares did not attract attention and ruled quiet. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-4, 16-8; Burrakur 39-4, 39-8; Burra Dhemo 13, 13-4; Equitable (ord) 52; Jainty Central 16; Lakurka 38-12, 39; New Kessurgarh 14-4 to 14-12; New Kendah 13-10, 13-14; Raneegunge 37-12, 38; South Govindpur 11-12, 12; Teetulmuri 18; West Tetturya 12-8, 12-10, 12-12.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 250; Barnagore (ord) 142 to 148, 143; Budge-Budge (ord) 453, 455; Clive (ord) 179, 178, 177, 178, 180, 189, 182; Delta (ord) 455; Hort Gloster (ord) 562, 562-8, 570; Howrah (ord) 375; Kamarhatty (ord) 440, 441, 445, 451; Kanknarrah (ord) 585, 590; Kanknarrah (pref) 108, 109; Kelvin (ord) 665, 670; Lawrence (ord) 376, 380; New Central (pref) 122; Northbrook (ord) 39-12 to 43-8, 43; Union (ord) 585.

Tea:—Durrung 61-8; Phaskawa 143; Phoenix 55, 56.

Miscellaneous:—Bowreah Cotton (ord) 170; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 180; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 124.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-8 nominal.

RETURN TICKET FOR HAJ PILGRIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be within the recollection of the public that at a meeting held in Bombay in August, 1915, grave doubts were expressed as to the suitability of Return Tickets for pilgrims to the "Haj," and one or two speakers feared that the tickets would be quite useless to the pilgrims and that a large number would not want to return. We have no wish to re-open the controversy of those days, but with the object of allaying the fears of those who held the view we have referred to will you allow us to say that up to this date, and before the currency of any return tickets has expired, over 98 per cent. of the pilgrims who could return have already done so. Their appreciation of the benefits of the system they have not been slow to make known to their co-religionists and to the officials of this line.

It may further interest the Mahomedan public to know that of a possible 1977 pilgrims of the 1916 season, 1934 returned to Bombay within six months of the date of their departure.—Yours, etc.,

WARDLAW MUNE, Director,
Managing Agents,
for Turner, Morrison & Co.,
The Mogul Line.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd 1917.

(Continued from Column 6.)

it to earn more profits. His Lordships said that on the materials before him he held that the income of Mr. Gordon was Rs. 53,000 a year.

Continuing his Lordship said that the petitioner wanted to object to the account by reducing the items which were debited against income as depreciation, etc., his Lordship could not prevent her from doing so, but he would advise her to accept them without further going into them.

Mr. Strangman accepted these figures without prejudice to his right to object to them if the respondent appealed.

On the application of Mr. Binning who said that he would bring evidence to show how much of the profits the respondent was able to use for himself the matter was postponed to Monday next, when the question of the amount of alimony to be allowed will be considered by his Lordship.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the respondent:—Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co.,

GORDON V. GORDON.

QUESTION OF ALIMONY.

EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

CONSTANCE EVELYN GORDON,—Petitioner v. F. F. GORDON,—Respondent.

(*Before Justice Macleod.*)

The petitioner in this matter the wife of the respondent. In a suit brought by her against the respondent for judicial separation before Mr. Justice Macleod his Lordship on the 24th of March, 1916, passed he decree prayed for in her favour and also ordered a reference to the Commissioner for taking accounts to ascertai the means of the respondent and his income during the last 3 years, that is for th eyears 1913, 1914 and 1915, for the purpose of enabling the Court to make an order under section 37 of the Indian Divorce Act, that is for the purpose of fixing the amount of permanent alimony.

The Commissioner in his report stated that he was of opinion that the income of the respondent was represented by his drawings from the "Advocate of India" press and on this basis he certified and reported that he had ascertained that the average monthly income of the respondent as represented by his drawings during the three years was Rs. 3,100.

Against this report the petitioner filed exceptions among other contentions stating that the Commissioner ought to have found that the average monthly income of the respondent for these years was Rs. 7,400.

These exceptions came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod on Tuesday.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity appered for the petitioner.

Mr. Binning appeared for the respondent

Mr. Strangman on behalf of the petitioner contended that the reference to the Commissioner was made for ascertaining the means of Mr. Gordon and his income for three years. But the Commissioner instead of ascertaining the income had ascertained the sums which Mr. Gordon withdrew for his expenses and said that this was Mr. Gordon's income. The Commissioner was misled by the argument that Mr. Gordon stood in the same position as a shareholder in a joint stock company and that his profits corresponded to divisible profits in such company.

It was peculiar that in spite of the fact that Mr. Little, solicitor who represented the respondent before the Commissioner had actually offered that the income of the respondent should be taken at Rs. 48,000 a year or 4,000 a month the Commissioner had come to the conclusion that it was only Rs. 3,100. It was quite clear from the accounts that this was wrong.

Mr. Strangman referring to the accounts said that the net profits for the 3 years were Rs. 41,000 and odd for 1913. Rs. 49,163 in 1914. and Rs. 50,470 in 1915 while Mr. Gordon's drawings for the corresponding years were Rs. 40,730, Rs. 22,569, and Rs. 31,950 respectively. This showed clearly that Mr. Gordon's drawing had no reference to what he called his net profits.

NO DIVIDEND FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. Gordon had converted the business into a private limited company with a capital of 2,001 shares of Rs. 100 each. Of these he himself owned 2,000 shares while Mr. H. P. Byramji his solicitor's clerk held the remaining shares. According to the Articles of Association this limited company consisting of two persons Mr. Gordon was the first governing director. He was to be paid a remuneration the amount of which was entirely in his discretion. He could take any remuneration he liked with the result that the shareholders would get no dividend at all!

The respondent's income on his own showing was considerably more than Rs. 4,000 a month and the Commissioner was quite wrong in arriving at the figure of Rs. 3,100 a month.

The Court: What do you suggest he ought to have found.

Mr. Strangman: Nearer 7,000 than 3,000.

In reply to the Court Mr. Strangman said that the alimony did not bear a fixed proportion to the income. It was entirely in the discretion of the Court. He submitted that the proper amount to give would be 1/3 the income or Rs. 1,500 at least.

Mr. Binning on behalf of the respondent urged that the Commissioner was perfectly right as to the principle on which he had arrived at the figure of Rs. 3,100 a month. Section 37 of the Divorce Act under which the alimony was to be fixed said that a sum was to be secured for such alimony "having regard to the ability of the husband"; ability was the word used and "ability," counsel argued was not mere cash. Mr. Gordon had borrowed large sums of money for starting the business which was still in debt to the extent of Rs. 150,000. The whole net profit should not be treated as Mr. Gordon's income because the whole of it cannot be swallowed up by him for his expenses but a large amount had to be kept in the business as working capital for the welfare and prosperty of the business. If Mr. Gordon withdrew the whole profits the business would be ruined in a short time.

The test, therefore, was not what were the net profits but what was the amount out of these, left available for Mr. Gordon's personal use and for that of his dependants. The Commissioner was perfectly right in holding that the income should be measured by the amount of his drawings.

His Lordship in giving his judgment, said that it was quite clear that the Commissioner was wrong in saying that Mr. Gordon's income should be measured by his drawings. The fallacy of the argument lay in overlooking the fact that the amount of profits remaining in the business as capital, increased the business and helped

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January, 25th 1917.

AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION.

In commenting on Mr. Andrews' letter to the Press regarding the continuance of the indentured emigration for another term of five years, we stated that the duty of the leaders of public opinion in this country was clear. It was to organise an agitation with a view to bring home to the Government of India the necessity of expunging, from the Indian Statute Book, without a moment's unnecessary delay, the Act which imposes this "badge of helotry" on the people of this country. It is satisfactory that Allahabad has taken the lead in this matter. At a great demonstration of the citizens of that city on Friday last a resolution was passed demanding the immediate abolition of the indenture system and the prohibition of all recruitment for the distant Crown Colonies and Surinam and a committee was appointed to discuss and devise means to carry on an agitation against the continuance of the system. That the first step should have been taken by Allahabad was especially appropriate. As Mr. Andrews stated in his speech, it was the Hindustani women of the United Provinces, who were once respectable women from the villages of that part of that country, whom he saw with his own eyes, in Fiji, suffering the worst shame that women can suffer,—forced by an inhuman and servile system into a life of prostitution. They, in common with women from other parts of the country, did not know their fate before they went out, being in complete ignorance of the conditions under which they would be compelled to live. In a large proportion of cases they were cajoled and cheated. And when it was too late they found out to what fate they had come. The shameful and horrible story of this system of legalised slavery has oft been told. But the necessity of recalling it again has arisen. It is enough for the present to quote a true incident which Mr. Andrews describd in his speech and which is typical of the fate of thousands of Indian women. Mr. Andrews said:—

A high caste Hindustani lady, of good family, whom I met in Fiji received a telegram late one evening telling her that her husband was seriously ill. She started at once for the railway station and on her way was kidnapped and sent to the emigration depot in Calcutta. She was too frightened to answer the questions that were put to her, and found herself put on board ship and out on the open sea. Here amid the crowd of immigrants her modesty was assailed. She fled for protection to a Bengali gentleman who was going out as a clerk to Fiji. She told him her story. He placed her in charge of a respectable married coolie, asking him and his wife to take care of her. Thus she remained safe during the voyage. But as soon as ever the voyage was over she was separated from her protectors. The young Bengali gentleman had to go and take up his appointment at a place on the north of the Island, a sea journey's distance. Meanwhile this Hindustani lady was put to do coolie plantation work and again and again her virtue was attempted. Days and nights of utter misery were passed. Then one day the Bengali clerk went down to the harbour to see the ship arrive from Suva. He was walking along the shore road when suddenly some one threw herself down at his feet. It was the Hindustani girl. She had escaped at last, with her honour still unstained. He took her back with him, as the one hope that was left, married her himself and paid the money needed for her release. There was no other course, if her virtue was to be preserved. It was a noble deed. Yet what a fate! Night and day the poor girl still laments her fate. She can never forget her home in Hindustan, which she will never see again.

That this should be so is not surprising in view of the fixed proportion insisted that one woman shall go out with every three men and in view of the manner in which the system is worked. As an overseer of one of the estates in Fiji told Mr. Andrews,

'I first separate off the married couples. And then I divide the rest of the women among the men, telling so many men that they must go to this or that woman. If I did not do this there would be endless sexual quarrels.'

The results of this system of legalised prostitution are embodied in all their hideousness in the criminal statistics which show the suicide rate among indentured Indians in Fiji, for example, to be twenty times as great as that of India. But, by for the most terrible fact, Mr. Andrews said,

which met us on every side, like a black blight or vast devastation, was the loss of any idea of the sanctity of marriage and the consequent sexual depravity rampant everywhere, until nearly the whole Indian population were infected with a deep rooted immorality. Someone has described the condition of the sexes in the coolie lines of Fiji as the 'morals of the poultry yard,' and the phrase, by reason of its painful accuracy, sticks in the memory.

The ulcer of these corrupt morals taints even the free Indians in Fiji and it is no wonder that the new Zealanders gain an outrgeously distorted idea of Indian morals from their impressions of Fiji, which is at their very doors. The honour and self-respect of India no less than the dignity of human nature is thus ultimately involved. And yet those who are the instruments of this process were a few years before, simple, harmless, Indian villagers. But the fault is not theirs It is, as Mr. Andrews insisted, the fault of the system which has made them its victims and for whose continuance the Germanment of India alone are responsible.

In April, it is understood, a conference is to be held in London to decide what is going to be done with the indenture system. Lord Hardinge, it must be recalled, accepted on behalf of the Secretary of State the resolution of the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya for the abolition of the system, with one important proviso that time should be allowed to enable the colonies hitherto availing themselves of Indian labour to adjust themselves to the new conditions —a proviso which was altogether uncalled for, but which was accepted by Indian public opinion in the hope that the Colonies would co-operate in a spirit of harmonions unanimity in putting an end to this iniquitous system without any unnecessary delay. That co-operation, it seems, it is now idle to expect. At the London Conference, as Mr. Polak said at the meeting, all the capitalistic influences are to be brought to bear with the object of obtaining a continuance of this damnable system for a period of five years, that is, the perpetuation of all its horrors for another ten years. What is then to be the attitude of the Government of India in this matter? I have been told, Mr. Polak said,

that my fellow-countrymen wish to establish their greatest claim to remain in and to rule over India in the interests of the masses. Here are the real interests of the masses. If the Government of India wish to prove that they have the interests of the massess at heart, then they must listen to this outcry, they must understand that the conscience of India will not tolerate the perpetuation of this system by one single unnecessary moment.

In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind one or two important facts that are apt to be lost sight of. Firstly, the statute which permits the indenture system is an Indian Statute and not a Parliamentary one and, therefore, its abolition is primarily, ultimately and wholly the concern of the people and Government of India. The Colonies can have and should have no voice in the matter. Secondly, the despatch of Lord Hardinge on the subject frankly admitted that it was no part of the duty of the Government of India to furnish a labour supply to the colonies. Thirdly, Mr. Chamberlain, besides assenting to this statement, added that it was no part of the duty of the Government of India to invent or create an alternative system. Whose voice is then to prevail? The voice of India, strengthened as it is by all dictates of humanity, or of the Colonies concerned? If the latter are desirous of having Indian labour, on them let the onus be placed of producing an alternative scheme that, as Mr. Polak said, "will be satisfactory, not to their conscience, because that does not matter to India, but to the conscience of India herself?" What India is only and vitally concerned with is one simple, obvious thing,—the immediate abolition of the present system.

Notes of the Day.

Dr. Wilson's Latest.

President Wilson passes from one *gaucherie* to another. He might have gained for his proposal of a League of Nations to Enforce Peace a sympathetic hearing in the Allied countries if he had not conceived the notion that the duty devolves upon him of enforcing on his own terms the particular peace, that must precede the millenium he proposes. The chief defect of Dr. Wilson's attitude, however, is that it is so entirely divorced from any sort of relationship to the actualities of the situation. Nothing is more certain than that neither side of the belligerents would accept his condition that any idea of victory must be ruled out,—Germany and her Allies because Germany will not; and Great Britain and her Allies because in honour they cannot. Does President Wilson seriously propose that Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, etc., can accept a termination of this war on any other terms than those of restoration and reparation? And does he think that Germany, until she is defeated, will ever agree to full restoration of the territories she has seized and adequate reparation for the wrongs and suffering she has inflicted We must, at least, be practical and before we begin to discuss proposals for a League of Nations to Enforce Peace, the chief feature of which seems to be the admission of the United States into the family affairs of Europe,—the wronged smaller States, about whose integrity Dr. Wilson is theoretically so anxious, must be righted. But we shall deal with the pronouncement in more detail in another issue.

North Sea Victory.

There will be general satisfaction at the news, and result, of the great naval engagement in the North Sea. It appears to have developed unexpectedly, but that very fact taken with the sequel shows the acute vigilance of the British Fleet which neither rests nor relaxes. The complete story of the victory may not yet be constructed, for the full details are not to hand and, moreover, there appears to have been more than one distinct engagement. In one case, according to the Admiralty announcement, our light forces while patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast on Monday night encountered a division of enemy destroyers, and punished them severely, sinking one and scattering the others. The action was short and sharp. Owing to darkness, unfortunately, it was not possible to gather the detailed results of the battle. Probably this engagement is to be identified with that of which the particulars are cabled from Amsterdam. If so, the British patrolling forces seem to have tackled the destroyers of the sixth division of the German Home Fleet, which had ventured out from Heligoland in hopes of bringing off one of their furtive raids.

Schonwen Bank Action.

The naval engagement of which the particulars come from Ymuiden, would seem to be the same which the Admiralty message describes as having occurred in the vicinity of Schonwen Bank. In this action the German destroyers attempting to leave Zeebrugge, owing to heavy ice, are reported to have been immediately attacked by "a large British squadron" (presumably of light craft). The engagement opened at short range, and the German destroyer V69 was the first to be put out of action. According to the Ymuiden report, the crew state that seven more German vessels were sunk. One of our destroyers, according to the Admiralty announcement, was torpedoed, the explosion killing three officer and forty-four men. But we had no othe casualties.

Mr. Asquith's Followers and the Ministry.

What the attitude of Mr. Asquith's followers is towards the new Government was clearly expressed by Mr. McKenna in a speech at a meeting of his constituent in mail week. "The successful prosecution of the War," he said, "not merely come first as an object of our policy. It stands alone as our definite and unshakable resolve. The Government, he emphasised must have a fair field. They must be spared hasty criticism and complaints—natural, perhaps, to some who are rendered anxious and even irritable by the slow progress of the war, but which, so far from helping, only hinder Ministers in their task. The nation is ready for every sacrifice. I am sure there is no disagreement on that point. Difference of opinion there may be as to the best use which can be made of our powers and resources.

But even though such difference of opinion may exist, the Government should be given a free hand to use the powers and resources entrusted to it for the execution in its own way of the policy upon which it has definitely resolved.

We go forward with good heart. Let the memory of all differences be extinguished on both sides, and, as we have cordially cooperated in office without thought of party, so now under the new conditions we will continue to work with the one single idea of serving our country.

(Continued from Column 6.)

nation and the rate at which we are to progress; and quite rightly, were the eyes of all focussed on it. But one who saw with what avidity and interest those Public Service Commission proceedings were studied and scanned, must regret that another equally important commission should not have stirred up so much of the critical spirit. If I were asked to choose between the dubious and half-hearted outcome of the Public Service Commission and the more solid one that is likely to come out of the present Commission, certainly, I would not hesitate a moment to give my preference to the latter. This aspect may be incomprehensible to many, but this is why so many novel discrepancies prevail in our industrial system; namely, while we clamour for political privileges and concessions, we have done the elementary duty of industrial activity in some provinces as in Bengal,—which we shall explain later on at length. Suffice it to say, that a closer study of the Industrial problems by experts is necessary for a proper growth of our industrial progress and manufacturing power. And all the sins cannot be laid at the doors of Government as we also have a lot to share with them.

ON OUR TRIAL.

It is said, and with some reason also, that since the scope of the enquiry of the Commission has been unnecessarily limited by a Government with an eye toward's English Commercial interests and since all the recommendations would be futile until the Government takes its courage in both hands and embarks on real support, subsides or support a favourable and scientific fiscal policy, the country is sceptical as to its outcome. But an equal burden rests on us. Ten Commissions can come and go, to all the recommendations of which even the most fervent industrialist cannot have objection. The Commission might satisfy us in all that we think it ought to do. But what would avail us if we were to be as listless as before? If the Industrial Commission, with Sir T. Holland at its head and our great captains of commerce and industry as members, be on its trial as to the ultimate effect of their work, whether the findings are sympathetic and comprehensive or whether they are half-hearted recommendations with an eye and nervous demeanour towards a certain exacting and grabbing class of foreign capitalists, we are also on our trial, whether after all our fulminations and agitations, we simply allow the whole thing to drift and pass away out of our hands without taking organised steps to put into practice or to utilize all the recommendations of the Commission. If 'drift' is said to be the curse of the bureaucracy which does not take into account the forces of the tide of time, 'draft' is pre-eminently our course too, in that we have been listless and let slip many opportunities. As it is, the past does not give much hope for the future as there has been been any amount of touch-and-go and shyness. Here we have worked for 10 years for Swadeshi and Industrial Conferences and we have achieved next to nothing, except, perhaps, in Bombay. It will be said the Government was lukewarm, if not hostile. Even if, after the report of the Commission, the Government were to extend all possible help, what guarantee is there that we would avail ourselves of it and not the foreigners? Are we aware that this way a greater danger lies, That far-sighted statesman Mr. Gokhale had some misgivings about the capacity of his countrymen and he feared that all sorts of foreign, 'influential combinations,' foreign "influential interests' and 'influential parties' would get behind the Government policy, whether it is mere support or subsides or fiscal independence and he feared also that those foreign powerful combinations and trusts would thwart the policy of Government and snatch the food from the children of the soil. To this dismal likelihood and danger, have we bestirred or prepared ourselves? But the past does not give much hopeful indication that we and not the foreigner, would benefit by them. In the past, if the Government, here, committed themselves to a disastrous policy of *laissez faire*, so also our Swadeshi movement has been one of drift and we may even say, it fell still-born; while the British policy at Home towards India has been one of killing the golden goose. We do not know whether they repent it, but the bitter consequence of it all was that the Japanese, the Germans and the Greeks (the subjects of our good friend "Tino") and a whole host of foreigners, undesirable and unfriendly, have gained at the expense not only of India but of England as well. And nothing can palliate the almost criminal anchor-holds policy of Sir W. Clarke that brilliant failure who opposed every resolution on Industries during the last five years and thus made us victims of Greek and German cupidity.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

BY "A SERVANT OF INDIA."

I

H. E. LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUPPORT AND OUR DUTY.

There is no question which is attracting the attention and engaging the thought of the responsible statesmen in all the countries of the world so much as the great industrial competition which will be set free as soon as the war closes. Every nation is preparing to face the new war in industries and the ruthless strife and competition which will be engendered in its wake. When quite advanced nations like the U. S. A. and England are organising and mobilizing their resources even from now and are even exhibiting some nervousness it requires no thought to see what an amount of organisation and mobilization will be needed by a poor country like ours and what a great leeway we will have to make up before we claim to come to a level with them. More than that, the Western nations, themselves, are afraid of the keen competition of Japan and are rousing themselves to meet this new rivalry. We are so far behind the west that it would make one rather despair whether we would ever be able to catch them up at all.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S UTTERANCES ...

Thanks to His Excellency, Lord Chalmsford, India and her Government seem themselves to have realised the responsibility and the magnitude of the task before us. The Industrial Commission has been appointed none too soon and we may be quite confident that, with the help of our great Indian leaders of Commerce and industry, our position will be examined in all its detail and the foundations of our industrial system will be firmly laid. His Excellency has given expression to two remarkable utterances, one to the New York correspondent that "India now requires a forward industrial policy. The Commission (Industrial Commission) is about to enter upon its labours and I look to it to furnish definite proposals which will go a long way towards solving many existing difficulties." and the other in his Calcutta University address, that "India is asking for Industrial and Commercial opportunities for her sons. The Commission which is now sitting will, I hope, give us an answer to secure this end." They show what a genuine and sincere interest he will take and what a definite programme and with what decided ideas he has embarked on His Viceroyalty. No doubt, it has been found somewhat necessary to talk of his political utterances and find in them points of disagreement, lack of sympathy and conservativeness but, in the eternal strife of politics and political principles, we are apt to forget the essential nature of his utterances and views. In politics, he may not be all that we wish him to be, the mistake of which position, we hope he will discover in these days of spacious generosity and world-wide progress, but, we must bear in mind that, once in our generation, has come a Viceroy who means business so far as industry is concerned and who seems to be a man of ideas and somewhat of an enthusiast in this sphere.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

We shall not get an occasion for some years to come like this and, a golden opportunity has presented itself to us to utilize this rare and unusual enthusiasm of the Government for India's Industrial advancement, a welcome departure for which we have been hungering for the last 10 years. Schools of thought differ as to which precedes, political advancement or industrial, and while this never-ending dispute goes on, we shall miss the occasion and the precious time. We may or may not get all that we want in the political sphere, but surely, no one can stop the industrial progress vouchsafed to us and no one can run counter to the demands of a sufficiently roused and determined nation in matters of fiscal policy also. I wish that some of the fine spirit and enthusiasm that is observable everywhere could be directed towards industry, at least as much as, if not more than, to politics. There are faddists no doubt, and an industrial faddist would demand all that energy to be diverted here. And, in the words of "The Times of India" so often used by it, we must seek to find "a common platform" and here is 'a common platform' in India's Industrial growth and development. The "Indiaman," before Lord Chelmsford was appointed, sketched out a programme for the incoming Viceroy and placed in the forefront, Industry and Education. His Excellency has risen to the occasion and let us hope that, when he lays down the reins of his high office, he will be acclaimed as the industrial saviour of India even as Sir Horace Plunket was to Ireland and Dr. Von-Steinbeiss to Wurtemberg. And it will be our fault if we do not co-operate with the Viceroy who means what he says and under whose regime our industrial position can be unassailably secured.

AN IMPERATIVE CALL.

It is an imperative call on us to respond to the earnest words of his Excellency. We must recognise that things are marching fast and every day that passes, means more foreign competition, especially Japanese and more difficulty to meet the new situations. It is only surprising that the words of the Viceroy have not evoked as much response as his political utterances have evoked criticisms, though not unjustly. Let us not forget industry in the welter of politics but let cloth go hand in hand.

And this leads me to wonder at and examine the quite apathetic manner in which the proceedings of the Industrial Commission have been followed by the people, at large, and at the great lack of interest and criticism and keen following which were so finely shown during the Public Services Commission. No doubt, there is a world of difference between the two and I am not to be understood as minimising the importance of the latter. It is one which settles the fate of the

(Continued in Column 5.)

GERMAN SQUADRONS BADLY MAULED.

DESTROYER ENGAGEMENTS IN NORTH SEA.

EIGHT ENEMY VESSELS BELIEVED SUNK.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY"

WILSON'S ADVICE TO BELLIGERENTS.

ADOPTION OF MONROE DOCTRINE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Jan. 24.

In the course of his address to the Senate, President Wilson recalled his peace note to the belligerents and declared that progress had been made in the direction of cessation of hostilities. President Wilson emphasised the necessity for permanent peace and continued: —

"To secure this any idea of victory in the present struggle must be ruled out. Victory would mean that peace was forced on the loser and the resentment thus engendered would be a perpetual menace to the security of the world. A contended peace can only be founded on the equality of national rights."

He mentioned the instance of Poland which ought to be united, independent and autonomous. He emphasised the necessity for the freedom of the seas and declared that every great people should be assured of a direct outlet to the great maritime highways.

He recognised that this was closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments. This was a difficult question which must be faced in a spirit of real accommodation if peace was to be achieved. President Wilson suggested that the nations with one accord should adopt the Monroe Doctrine, that no nation should seek to extend itself or its policy over any other nation or people but that each little and great should be free to develop unhindered and unafraid.

TEXT OF PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

The following is the text of the passage in President Wilson's speech with reference to peace without victory:—

"Statesmen of both the belligerent groups have said it is no part of their purpose to crush their antagonists but the implication in this assurance may not be equally clear to everybody. The assurance implies firstly that there must be peace without victory."

President Wilson emphasised that this was his own interpretation of the assurance and then developed his theory that such a peace was indispensable.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Received 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

In the course of his address Dr. Wilson said:—No covenant of operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World, can suffice to keep the future safe against war, yet the only peace which the American peoples could join in guaranteeing must satisfy the principles of the American Governments. Mere agreements will not make peace secure. It will be necessary to make force as the guarantor of the permanency of settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or of any alliance formed or projected that no nation or probable combination could withstand it. Peace must be made secure by an organised major force of mankind.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

COLD RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 23.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

The London papers receive the speech coldly. While recognising President Wilson's honesty they point out that the principle of peace without victory was not the policy of the Civil and Spanish-American wars. The hope of ending the war without bitterness has been destroyed by the atrocities of the Central Powers.

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Generally newspapers are somewhat reserved in commenting on President Wilson's speech and it is felt that there has not yet been time to give considered judgment to the utterance, so weighty and full of careful qualifications. His plea for peace without victory, however, finds, practically no support.

PARIS, Jan. 23.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

Newspapers generally point out that President Wilson's high moral ideas entirely conform to the aims of the Allies but they opine that these aims can only be imposed on the Central Powers by force.

A BEWILDERING STATEMENT.

INDULGENCE IN MERE CATCHWORDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

The "Daily Telegraph" deprecates querulous comment on Dr. Wilson's address and

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR MOVEMENT ON SWISS FRONTIER.

THREE POSSIBLE GERMAN OBJECTIVES.

HINDENBURG'S MOVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 24.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London 22nd January:—Hindenburg's concentration behind the Swiss frontier has three possible objectives. One is the offensive via Belfort to anticipate the Allies in their movements. Another is an offensive against Italy to relieve the pressure on Austria. The third is the invasion of Switzerland to turn the French right. The enemy is not only aiming at tactical results but has also to consider food collection.

The German defeats in the west during 1916 are still a source of angry recrimination among the German leaders and unless Hindenburg can do something quickly, the state of defeat will become permanent and final. It is considered here that he will stake everything on a big throw and the neutrality of the States is not likely to curb his military necessities. He is reinforcing all the non-Prussians units and indications are that the Prussians will be used for home defence, and the northern part of the eastern line, while the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtemburgers are apparently to bear the casualties of the western front in conformity with the measurers of the Home defence organisation, which suggests that the movement of troops from one front to another has not been a success during 1916.

"The Times" correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the German official mention of successful reconnaissances between the river Doller and the Rhone Canal is regarded there as possibly indicating a great new war movement on the Swiss frontier. The paper goes on to quote the following from the "Frankfurther Zeitung's" military critic:—"We assume the French armies will be released by the British two million army taking part of the French front on the Somme. The freed forces will presumably take the offensive between the English right and the Swiss frontier. The offensive will probably be prepared by very sharp exploratory bombardment. Our tactics will be similar."

London 22nd January:—The German censor has permitted here Maximilian Haden to publish in the "Die Zukunft" an article describing the Entente's peace terms as moderate compared with those of the Jingoes who demand Belgium, Northern France, Belfort, Poland, Courland, Serbia, Roumania even Venetia and Egypt.

The article regrets that the Central Powers instead of boasting about their victorious armies did not mention reasonable terms on which they were willing to end the war, and declares that the German people want peace and must have it even though the potentates have to descend from high horses. The article also foretells that although a settlement regarding Alsace-Lorraine will be difficult the peace possibilities will not be smashed on the walls of Strassburg.

WAR ON SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Received 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

The following steamers have been sunk:—British.—Port Nicholson, Matina, Toftwood, Mohacsfield, Baron-Hemphill, Cralyle and Londara; Japanese.—Kisagata-Maru; Norwegian.—Jotunfjell; Swedish, Kamma.

A Danish schooner and a British trawler have also been sunk.

The captain of the Mohacsfield was taken prisoner and two of her crew were lost. Four of the crew of the Kamma are missing.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, Sir Archibald Hunter and Sir William Robertson have been appointed aides-de-camp to the King.

LONDON, Jan. 24.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

The "London Gazette" announces that the G. C. B. has been conferred on General Sir William Robertson and Surgeon-General Keogh for war services.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

GERMAN DESTROYERS CAUGHT.

BRITISH FORCES SWOOP DOWN.

WHOLE SQUADRON THOROUGHLY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Admiralty announces that our light forces while patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast on Monday night, met a division of enemy destroyers. After a short engagement one was sunk and the rest scattered considerably punished. Darkness prevented the observation of the full results of the action.

The Admiralty also states that during the night a sharp engagement occurred between enemy destroyers and ours in the vicinity of the Schouwen Bank. One of ours was torpedoed, the explosion killing three officers and forty-four men. Our ships subsequently sank her. We had no other casualties.

HOW THE ENEMY WAS CAUGHT.

LEAVING ZEEBRUGGE TO AVOID ICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

YMUIDEN, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Jan. 25.

Particulars of the naval engagement indicate that the German destroyers attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid the ice which is very thick. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron and the action opened at short range. Early in the night the bridge of the German destroyer, V69, was swept away by a direct hit, killing two officers and the commander of the flotilla who was on board. V69 fired one torpedo and was then hit by another British shell which knocked the funnel flat on the deck. Another shell made a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew state that seven more German vessels were sunk. V69 is now lying off the Ymuiden pier.

LATER.

A Dutch tugboat has brought in ten severely wounded German sailors, who were taken on board at the request of the commander of German destroyer. They came originally from V69. It is believed that the British cut off another torpedo boat which was seen proceeding full speed northwards.

V69 has now entered the harbour. Eight on board were killed. She was apparently hit thrice and before or after the engagement collided with another vessel. The engagement happened at four in the morning. The German officers refuse to give any information.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.

According to the "Tyd" the German destroyers belonged to the sixth division of the home fleet from Heligoland, which apparently intended to make a raid but was discovered. The greater part was driven back to its base, while a portion of the squadron was forced back against the Flemish coast.

It is reported that warships were sunk, but particulars are lacking. Some damaged German vessels took refuge in Zeebrugge.

WHOLE SQUADRON DESTROYED.

BATTERED REMNANTS LIMPING TO NEUTRAL PORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

YMUIDEN, Jan. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

When V69 arrived here she was being towed by three Dutch tugs. Eight dead men, members of her crew, were frozen on the deck and axes were necessary to detach them. Her torpedo tubes were knocked sideways and her signaltower, searchlight, bridge and one funnel were destroyed. The damage was due to gunfire and also to the fact that she was rammed by a British vessel. This deeply dented her side.

Despite many degrees of frost, some of her crew were stripped to the waist and were washing off the stains of battle. It is stated that only eighty out of the crew of 160 remain. Conspicuous on the rigging, where it was frozen hard, was a man's arm which had been blown off. A number of crew jumped overboard and were drowned. The commander of the ship had both his legs shot off and died in hospital at Ymuiden and four officers were killed.

The battered remnants of the German "High Sea Forces" constituting the pirates' lair at Zeebrugge are now limping to neutral ports or trying to lurk along the coasts to Germany. The whole story was one of swift and overwhelming disaster when the British swooped down destroying the squadron quickly and thoroughly. German seamen stated that the squadron had to dash out from Zeebrugge or be frozen.

MUNITION FACTORY CASUALTIES.

69 KILLED: 400 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

Ministry of Munitions states that casualties in London explosion are now 44 men, 11 women and 14 children killed, 72 persons seriously injured and 328 slightly injured.

DAMAGE OF TWO MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Received 2-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

Hitherto forty-six bodies of the victims of the explosion have been recovered and 24 have died in hospitals. One hundred and twenty persons were seriously injured and hundreds slightly. A thousand have been rendered homeless. The damage is estimated at two millions sterling.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

Sir Ernley Blackwell, Major Cooper-Key Chief Inspector of Explosives, and Sir Frederic Nathan, are members of the committee to enquire into the explosion in London and to make any recommendations that seem desirable.

GERMAN PLOT IN CALIFORNIA

SENTENCES ON GERMAN EMBASSY OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

The German Consul-General, the Vice-Consul and a lieutenant have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fines of ten thousand dollars for plotting to blow up the munition works, trains, munition ships, etc.

GERMAN MASS LEVY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Vorwaerts" states General Groener has told the Civilian Service Committee that volunteers are numerous, that compulsion is unnecessary for the present, that the transport difficulties have been overcome and that the coal supply will soon be normal.

BRITAIN AND DENMARK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Received 2-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that the restrictions on the import of tea into Denmark announced on September 11th have been cancelled.

ACTIVITY IN LORRAINE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUP DE MAIN.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN ALSACE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

A French communiqué says there was fairly lively cannonade in Champagne and Argonne. We carried out a coup de main in Lorraine in the region of Richecourt.

There was artillery fighting in Alsace, in the direction of Largutzen.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON AISNE.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 24.

A French communique says there was fairly lively cannonade between the Oise and the Aisne.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN ATTACKS NEAR CARRIERES WOOD.

TWICE BLOODILY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Jan. 24.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The correspondent of the "Liberte" at Verdun says the German effort north of Carriages Wood, was not merely a raid but a strong attack by three regiments on a front of a kilometre, following an intense bombardment all day. Our seventy-fives used with murderous precision checked and rolled back the assailants in disorder. The second attack preceded by liquid fire was equally costly to the Germans and one company alone lost 140.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué said:—We made a successful raid and took prisoners Northeastward of of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed an enemy raid between Armentieres and Ploegsteert. The enemy's second raid reached our trenches but he was ejected leaving a number of dead.

BOTH SIDES TESTING THEIR STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 23.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Jan. 25.

A military expert draws attention to the fact that the adversaries on the west front are continually testing their respective strengths on the whole line especially in the regions of former battles on the Somme and the Meuse and in Champagne and Argonne. Other fronts in the Vosges, Woevre and on the Aisne are also waking up. He points out that similar trials of strength preceded the battle of the Somme. The British executed no fewer than seventy raids from Ypres to the Somme between June 24th and July 1st. The present situation is in a great measure similar.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAILS INTERCEPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

The Post Office notifies that letters for China and Japan and Hongkong which reached London on January 7th and 8th and for Persia which reached London on January 6th, 7th and 8th were on board the intercepted steamer Ingoeborg which was on a journey from the United Kingdom to Sweden.

CAPTURES OF CORN IN ROUMANIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Jassy states that the most generous estimate places the amount of wheat captured in Rumania at 1,100,000 tons and maize at 1,000,000 tons, the bulk of both is required to feed the Roumanians in occupied regions.

LONDON LETTER.

DR. WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

HOSTILE RECEPTION.

MOBILISATION OF LABOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON. Dec. 28.

The Christmas week has been occupied as far as politics go chiefly with discussion of the American Note. The tone of press comment has been with a few exceptions politely but firmly hostile to any discussion of peace or peace terms at the present moment. In many quarters not at all pacifist in the usual sense I find a good deal of hope that the American intervention, if it can be called intervention, may lead to an earlier peace than was expected —of course a peace that will be honourable and satisfactory to the Allies. I do not think this hopeful feeling is shared in Government quarters. At the time of writing the reply of the Allies has not been despatched to the American President, but it is generally believed that it will be pretty much on the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's first speech in the House of Commons as Prime Minister and that though in one sense it may be a refusal to state the specific war aims of the Allies, it will not slam the door on the whole idea of peace by negotiation. It was very unfortunate that when the American Note arrived Mr. Balfour was rather seriously ill and quite unable to take up his new duties as Foreign Secretary. Mr. Balfour in this office has the confidence not only of the new Government but of Lord Grey and the inner Liberal group of the late Government, and I know that his absence when the Note arrived was regarded by some responsible statesmen as a very serious misfortune. However, he is now back and at work in consultation with the Prime Minister at the diplomatic problems created by the Note.

Socially Christmas has been pretty much Christmas as usual, except there has been less travelling. But there have been turkeys plum puddings, mince pies and pantomimes. The Food Controller, Lord Davenport, has been appointed and has taken up his residence in Grosvenor House, Park Lane, which has been given up to the Nation by the Duke of Westminster. But the Food Controller did not lay hands on our Christmas dinner. Even our bread up to date remains as white as usual. Apparently the Government regulation requiring millers to supply a coarser and darker grade of flour has not yet affected the bakers. When it comes however the alteration of our bread is to go much further than converting it into "Standard Bread." I understand that the Government intend to enforce the dilution of wheat flour with other flour of maize, barley or oats in order to eke out the shortening supply of wheat. Continental countries are quite familiar with bread made of a mixture of wheaten and other flours. Germany in particular regularly uses a grey coloured bread made of a mixture of wheat and rye flour. But bread made of mixed flour will be an entirely new thing to the British housewife of this generation or the last. I am also informed that we are to have one meatless day a week to be enforced with penalties in the good old Elizabetham or was it Jacobean style. This measure also is delayed but I believe it is coming. In the meantime nothing has happened in the way of food regulation except that restaurants and hotels are already forbidden to supply lunches of more than two courses or dinners of more than three courses. This regulation has been in force for a week or two and nobody seems one penny the worse. Whether anyone is one penny the better remains to be seen. The chief result is that the bills of fare at all restaurants are now gravely classified into "half courses" and full courses. Soup, oysters hors d'oeuvres and cheese for example are half courses. Joints and entrees, sweets and the "cold buffet" are all full courses. So if you begin your midday with soup you can only follow your joint or entree with cheese. If you are one of those people who must finish up your meal with sweets, then you must forego the soup. At dinner you can go it a bit more because you can have an extra course or two extra half courses. I have heard it whispered that one of the effects of the new regulations has been to cause a run on hors d'oeuvres and a corresponding decrease in the demand for soup, because with half a dozen different kinds of hors d'oeuvres on the table consisting of vegetables, fish and meat (the usual system now at London restaurants) and unlimited bread, a conscientious glutton can make quite a substantial meal before he gets on to the *piece de resistance* at all.

RAILWAY FARES INCREASED.

In another respect the authorities have held their hands until Christmas is over. Railway fares are to be increased fifty per cent. on New Year's Day and famous expresses to all parts of the country are to be cut out or slowed down. London Scotsmen who keep up the good old custom of

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR DIRECT REPRESENTATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues Mr. B. G. Horniman delivered a lecture on Tuesday last at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi, on "India's Place in the Empire. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah occupied the chair. The hall was crowded to the utmost limit.

Mr Horniman said that they were there to discuss what the place of India in the Empire was and what they hoped it would be and what they meant that it should be. Perhaps some of them might consider that the subject had nothing to do with the Home Rule League but it had been recently brought home to them that unless they achieved the object of the Home Rule League, namely, a large measure of self-government, there would be no place for India in the Empire at all. He dealt first with the present position of India in the Empire. First, with regard to trade they found that in the trade of the United Kingdom India had the largest share, the volume of her trade being in 1913, 118 millions. A long way behind came Australia with 72 millions Canada with 54 and South Africa with 29 millions. Not only did India contribute most by a long way to the trade of the United Kingdom but it was very largely due to the existence of India and the great wealth which she had contributed for over 150 years to the United Kingdom that the Dominions existed at all. Had it not been for the enormous contributions of wealth from India it would have been economically impossible for the United Kingdom to afford the protection to the self-governing dominions under which they had grown up. It was an unparalleled case in history that these states were able to pursue their political and economical development without any care or anxiety on their part as to their defence or fear of external aggression. Economically India was the best asset of the British Empire. From the military point of view also India occupied a position of very great importance. She was as Lord Hardinge had said the greatest military asset of the Empire outside the United Kingdom. The present war was no new demonstration of this; to go no further back than the South African War, it was India that saved Natal. Thus in the volume of her trade and in military power, for which she paid every pice India towered above the Dominions which were mere pigmies in comparison.

CURTIS PROPAGANDA.

But when they came to India's political position they found she had no political status to speak of at all. What were India's rights? According to Mr. Curtis they hardly seemed to exist. He did not think that Mr. Curtis in himself was of any great importance and he would very much sooner have left him in oblivion, but for the fact that he represented a powerfull movement,—a movement which if it had not been discovered in good time, might have swept them off their feet long before they were aware of the danger which was secretly brewing. For this reason he would examine and analyse Mr. Curtis, his propaganda and policy. It was remarkable that Mr. Curtis was singularly silent in regard to all the criticisms of his letter and left it to his friends in the press to complain that he was being misrepresented, that he should not be judged by his letter, but that he should be judged by his book. He emphatically declared that Mr. Curtis had never been misrepresented: his position was perfectly clear both in the letter and in the book. he had laid it down as an axiom that India was not and could not be ready for self-government for an incalculable period. Mr. Curtis said that if the Dominions were to take their share of responsibility for Imperial defence, etc., they should be given a share in the control of all Imperial affairs and in the internal as well as the external affairs of India. The lecturer here read a number of passages from Mr. Curtis's book to show that he had always advocated the subordination of subject peoples not only to Great Britain, but to the Dominions as well.

Mr. Curtis had quoted Sir Clifford Sifton who said "if you can levy armies you can attend to your own business." India had levied armies for years but was not yet considered fit to attend to her own business! Mr. Curtis had said that it was unthinkable that one authority should control the forces in India and Egypt and another should exercise civil authority. Thus the position reduced itself to this, that the Dominions should have an equal share with the United Kingdom in the control of the internal and external affairs of India. He considered it really very kind of Mr. Curtis to have been so thoughtful as to bear in mind that the responsibilities of the Dominions did not end in the controlling of their affairs but they extended to the training of the backward communities in the task of self-government. (Laughter.) As he had remarked already Mr. Curtis himself was not a man of importance but he represented a powerful political association and he seemed to have the assistance, nay connivance, of certain high officials in India. He said emphatically to Mr. Curtis and his friends that the scheme they had proposed would never be accepted by the people of this country and it was necessary to discredit—he used the term in no offensive sense—Mr. Curtis and the movement which he represented. Mr. Curtis had only been a few weeks in India when he took it upon himself to explain why India was unfit to govern herself; that there was no organised public opinion on large questions; that it had to improve in quality as well as in quantity and they could not leave the responsibility of final decision to Indians because they could not enforce those decisions. That was a novel and original doctrine to lay down. He had never heard that in the case of the self-governing Dominions this objection had ever been considered. He cited the instances of Canada, Natal and New Zealand which had enjoyed self-government for a number of years and yet could not have enforced their decisions without the aid of British troops and British generals. The speaker did not accept Mr. Curtis's theory in regard to India. He did not say, on the other hand that in India decisions would require to be enforced by arms. (cheers.) He thought that leaders like their Chairman that evening (cheers) would give decisions acceptable in accordance with the wishes of the vast masses of the people. There might be cases where the use of force was necessary to compel obedience to particular decisions. Even where the Government had the support of majorities such force had often been found necessary.

However he thought that opinions like this ought to enthuse them to greater determination. They did not want to wait while Government "improved the quality and quantity of Indian public opinion." They knew the quality of opinion that the Government was prone to encourage and they did not like it (laughter.)

The speaker next referred to that portion of Mr. Curtis's letter in which he spoke of the possibility of their being unable to effect the changes without provoking bloodshed. If Mr. Curtis and his friends thought it right to face bloodshed that was their lookout. As for themselves they were not prepared to submit to the generous scheme which had been proposed. In the case of India it was not self-government, nor anything like self-government, but some share in an advisory capacity which would be faintly conceded, may be something like the representation of India in the Imperial Conference. Indians would sit in the corridor but the Dominion representatives would sit in the Conference on an equal footing with the Ministers of the United Kingdom.

EFFORTS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Their suspicion of Mr. Curtis was based on thoroughly justifiable grounds. Mr. Curtis had written in his letter of the collaboration of high officials and yet not a word of explanation or anything like it was forthcoming from those concerned. If, the lecturer said, they had devoted so much attention to this letter it was because the subject was of supreme importance and therefore he did not consider any apology was needed for taking up so much of their attention. The letter supplied a fresh motive to them for continuing their efforts for achieving self-government. Unless India was able to win her rightful place before the time for reconstruction of the Empire came she would be relegated to the place of a helot in the Empire from which she might never recover. It was easy to imagine what the evils of giving the Dominions a share in the Government of this country would be like. He could conceive that the Dominions in that case would ask for a large share in the appointments. They had rapacious appetites and would not be content with small things.

He then said that most of his audience if not all, were Home Rulers and as such it was their duty to go about spreading a proper idea of the danger that faced them unless they won self-government—not at some future date but immediately. There was an appalling prospect before them in the reconstructed Empire, proposed by the Round Table, unless they could achieve self-government within the next year or two. The time for academic discussion was now gone and they could not listen any longer to people who went about telling "You will get it in a generation, etc."

"If you are going to have the reconstructed Empire—and I believe myself it is coming about very shortly—it is all the more necessary that you should get self-government first." If India was not going to get it before that time she might as well make up her mind never to get it. The people of this country would be handed over to the Dominions,—a humiliating prospect.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

The speaker then referred to the coming Imperial Conference and the Indian representatives that had been selected. About two of them, the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha personally they had no complaint. But there was Sir James Meston.

One official representative was as good as another and it did not matter to them very much whether the person selected was Sir James Meston, Sir Reginald Craddock or some other. But it was a very extraordinary thing that an official who had been discovered in complicity in a secret political affair like that of Mr. Curtis, should be sent as an Indian representative! On reading through the announcement that morning, he found that Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha were selected to *assist* and the Maharajah of Bikaner to *accompany* the Secretary of State to the Conference. He hoped that the Maharajah would be accorded the highest respect and regard. About Sir S. P. Sinha he wanted to know whether he was going as the representative of India to represent the Indian view or like Sir James Meston to echo simply the official views.

There was a point to impress upon the Government in this connection. There was something very peculiar about the Secretary of State's first telegram. An attempt had been made by the Secretary of State to show that the concession amounted to a fulfilment of Lord Hardinge's promise. But that was not so. What Lord Hardinge had said, was that at the future Imperial Conferences they would try and obtain for India *direct* representation. Mr. Chamberlain's phraseology made it appear as if Lord Hardinge had promised that Indian representatives should merely assist the Secretary of State. What they wanted was, that Indians should go into the Conference and sit in the Conference and exercise an equal voice and equal responsibility with the Dominion representatives. (Loud cheers.) India was as interested in the decisions of the Conference as any other part of the Empire. Her contribution of men and money entitled her to an equal voice and they were not going to be content but would protest in all possible ways until direct representation was conceded. He was quite sure that not one of the Self-Governing Dominions was prepared to oppose this. The opposition came, as he had often said, from Whitehall and Simla. The Conference was not going to meet for some time. Let us make, therefore, more noise and a great deal more noise until the end of February, until we get direct representation."

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

He considered that the meeting had come very opportunely because just that morning the announcement had been made about the selection of Indian representatives. He was going to place before the meeting a resolution which, if they considered fit, they might accept.

The resolution ran as follows:—

"This meeting of citizens of Bombay under the auspices of the Home Rule League, considers that the proposed representation of India at the coming Imperial War Conference is unsatisfactory and inadequate and it urges upon his Majesty's Government—

1. "The fulfilment of Lord Hardinge's promise that his Majesty's Government would endeavour to obtain for India at future Imperial Conferences *direct* representation for India.

2. "That such direct representation will not be considered by the people of India to have been granted unless the representatives now nominated by the Government of India to *assist* the Secretary of State, are admitted to the Conference as equal members with the representatives of the Self-Governing Dominions and given a voice in the decisions of the Conference proportionate to India's claims as the largest contributor to the wealth of the Empire and its greatest military asset outside the United Kingdom."

Mr. Baptista seconded the resolution in a humorous speech and commended it to the acceptance of the meeting.

The Chairman after asking whether anyone present objected to the resolution being moved, expressed his strong agreement with it and put it before the meeting for their acceptance. The resolution was unanimously carried amidst loud cheers.

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ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

POLITICAL SUSPECT JUMPS FROM RUNNING TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Norendra Nath Roy a political suspect was arrested at Nattore under the Defence of India Act. While being conveyed to Calcutta from Santahar he managed to escape from police custody. At Barrackpore station the guards of the prisoner found that the latter had disappeared from the train. It is believed the prisoner had escaped by jumping out of the running train.

GERMANS PLUNDERING BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Christiania correspondent states, that Germany is selling to Norway large consignments of furniture from Belgium apparently from the homes of the wealth.

SECUNDERABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD Jan. 24.

The relief special returned at midnight from the scene of the accident bringing 7 injured passengers. Others seem to have had miraculous escape as the accident occurred at a curve which was being reballasted. The brakes of a 3rd class carriage and a 3rd class bogie were smashed to pieces. There were many passengers in these carriages. Happily Lieut. Francis with 100 men of the Ambulance bearer corps was travelling by the same train. They immediately attended to the injured. Dr. Hunt, Railway Surgeon, accompanied the relief train and saw the injured safely to hospital. It is found that diversion is necessary and the mail to Wadi has been cancelled this morning, and no trains are running for the present.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

CIVIC WELCOME TO REPRESENTATIVES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.
Received 0-5 a.m., Jan. 25.

A movement is on foot in the City to extend a civic welcome to the representative of the Dominions and India attending the forthcoming War Conference. It is suggested that it shall take the form of a reception and presentation of the Freedom of the City.

Reuter learns that the date of the first meeting of the Special War Cabinet has not yet been decided but it seems likely that it cannot occur before the middle of March.

"The Times" says: Sir S. P. Sinha is a man of great attainments and calm and balanced judgment. He enjoys the confidence of the people of Bengal, to whom his selection is a special compliment, The Maharaja of Bikaner has rendered invaluable services in the war and Sir James Meston is one of the most distinguished Indian Civil Servants. He has the reputation of enjoying in an exceptional degree the esteem of the people of Northern India. He is an exceedingly sympathetic administrator.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the selection of the Indian representatives to the Imperial War Conference. Sir James Meston is certainly one of the ablest of Indian administrators and his recent speech at the Indian National Congress shows that he sympathises with Indian ideals and aspirations. Sir S. P. Sinha has every qualification for being considered a thoroughly representative Indian, the selection of whom will be universally popular and the Maharaja of Bikaner is an equally good example from the ruling chiefs. He has rendered very great service in many ways in the war.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

Commenting on the selection of representatives for the War Conference the "Madras Mail" says:—We do not think the choice made could have been bettered in respect of any one of them.

The "Hindu" welcomes the selection of Sir S. P. Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikaner, and hopes that latter will second the efforts of Sir S. P. Sinha in urging the claims of Indians for volunteering for commissions and other reforms The choice of Sir James Meston, the paper says, is distinctly unsatisfactory.

"New India" disapproves the seleciton of Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston and says these with Mr. Austen Chamberlain could hardly be outdone as misrepresentatives. The paper regards the Maharaja of Bikaner a progressive and patriotic Indian Chief.

The "Indian Patriot" says Sir S. P. Sinha's nomination is happy in every way. Regarding Sir James Meston the paper says, he will not, we are sure, fail to safeguard the interest of India. The Maharaja of Bikaner the paper adds, is a prince of advanced views and hopes he will prove a force on the side of Sir S. P. Sinha.

The "Andra Patrika" says:—We are sure that the Maharaja and Sir James Meston will strengthen the hands of Sir Sinha in pleading the cause of India at the Conference.

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—India has every reason to congratulate herself on the wisdom that has guided the choice of her representatives.

The "Tribune" says:—Though all the three are estimable men in their own way and in their own spheres of activity in India they cannot be presumed to represent in the usual sense of word, either the people or the princes of India, and it is needless to point out this is not the sort of representation which was so eagerly looked for by India.

The "Punjabee" says:—We strongly object to India being represented wholly and solely by the Secretary of State, the gentlemen from India being merely his assistants. We object equally strongly to these gentlemen themselves being selected by the Secretary of State on the advice of the Governor General-in-Council, instead of being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Councils. The least that Government could have done was to have allowed at least one of their two representatives to be elected by these councillors.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The "Statesman" says:—There will be general approval of the choice made.

The "Englishman" would have prefered only one or the two officials but considers the selected names to be of exceptional character and ability. The paper adds India has every reason to be proud and satisfied.

SIR J. MESTON TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND SOON.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 24.

In connection with Sir James Meston's selection to attend the sittings of the War Cabinet the "Indian Daily Telegraph" understands that His Honour will start for home in a few days. He will be away for about two and a half months and will then return to the United Provinces.

LECTURE ON INDENTURED LABOUR.

MR. POLAK AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 24.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore on indentured labour yesterday afternoon. The meeting adopted a resolution asking for the immediate stoppage of the system of indentured labour now prevalent.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY."

(Continued from page 7.)

points out that the President has for the first time made clear his willingness to support the projected league of peace by force of arms if necessary, thus adumbrating a vital change in the traditions and practice of the United States.

The journal says:—"Broadly speaking the conditions of co-operative peace stipulated by Dr. Wilson are in favour of the Allies' cause but the President is merely using catchwords when he talks of freedom of the seas. His reference to peace without victory is absolutely bewilding in view of the Germans' crimes."

The "Morning Post" concludes its criticism of Dr. Wilson by saying:—After listening most interestedly to Dr. Wilson's instructive essay on the art of reconstructing the world, we respectfully beg leave to continue the war."

OPINION IN AMERICA.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, 23.

Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

While some interpret President Wilson's phrase "peace without victory" as favouring Germany, others declare that the President meant peace without crushing either side. They point out that President Wilson fully endorses peace based on the rights of nationalities which is the essential condition of the Allied victory

Commenting on President Wilson's address, the "Sun" says:—

"Having failed to secure peace in Mexico, President Wilson is now lecturing the world on the peace of Europe."

The "Herald" opines that President Wilson favours a German peace.

The "Tribune" says the address does not reflect the opinion of the country. Freedom of the seas is meaningless. The seas are always free in time of peace.

"OUTLET TO SEA".

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan 24.

Recd. 4-45 p.m., Jan. 24

Diplomats construe the literal application of President Wilson's suggestion in the "Outlet to sea" phrase, as meaning the neutralisation of the Panama, Suez, and Kiel Canals, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

INSOLENT GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

MR. GORDON HEWART ON ALLIES' REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Solicitor-General speaking at Manchester last night referring to the Allies' refusal of the insolent German offer of peace asked did any man of sense or spirit on this side of the water or any side of the water imagine, it prudent or practicable or even tolerable to contemplate the future in which the presumptuous pride of unscrupulous brutality was not defeated or overthrown. We would win for Europe and humanity countless blessings and enduring peace.

BULGARIAN PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.

Recd. 6-35 p.m., Jan. 24.

The President of the Bulgarian Sobranje has stated that the Bulgarian peace terms and demands were the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all the Morava river and Monastir.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

Recd. 11-20 p.m., Jan 24.

A message to the "Telegraaf" from Weltevreden says that the papers in the Dutch East Indies are uttering a warning against interference by German missionaries with Government affairs which was partly the cause of the recent rising the Batak region of Sumatra.

GEN. BRUSILOFF'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Russkoe Slovo" states that General Brusiloff addressing his staff officers recently said, "As surely as I stand here the enemy during the coming year will be finally and completely routed."

SALONIKA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Petit Parisien's" Salonika correspondent says that news from the front is good. We have clearly gained superiority over the enemy's artillery.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

going home for New Year's Day and of course taking a return ticket have been much perturbed about the question whether they would have to pay excess fare on coming back to London after New Year's Day. The Government with kindly thoughtfulness have decided that they shall not and that a return ticket taken before New Year's Day will not only take you out at the old fare but bring you back at the old fare. A good many business interests such as those of commercial travellers and others who have to travel regularly and frequently in the course of their business have still to be adjusted, and I think considerable concessions will be made. After all the object of the Government is not to impede business or to tax business but to put an end to superfluous travelling and especially travelling for pleasure. For example the famous "Riviera" express to Cornwall on the Great Western which made the longest non-stop run in the country is to be turned into a comparatively ordinary stopping train. But however modified, the railway changes are going to make a great difference. The London and North Western Railway alone are closing forty-four of the less necessary stations on their system and are cutting out five hundred trains. Dining cars and sleeping cars are to be largely abolished and we shall be back to the days when the traveller who wanted to be comfortable took with him a pillow, a travelling rug, a bag of sandwiches and a flask of whatever he liked best.

OTHER CHANGES COMING.

Other big changes are coming in the New Year. The great scheme for labour mobilisation will enter upon its first stage very soon. Mr. Neville Chamberlain is in charge of it and he is just installed at the St. Ermin's Hotel off Victoria Street, though I hear that at the moment he has only got a chair and a secretary! Mr. Chamberlain is of course the son of Joseph Chamberlain and is described by one who knows him as the ablest man in Birmingham public life since his father turned from municipal to Imperial politics. On the same authority he is a man of wide sympathies, alert mind and great practical resource. We are told that his face is still young for his years (which are forty-seven) and that though he seems to lack his father's stern resolution, he has his tactful conciliatory manner, the same firmness of purpose, the same driving power and the same gift for inspiring confidence in those with whom he works. Certainly he has a big task on hand. He has to conduct in the first instance a Derby Scheme of labour recruiting with compulsion in the background if the voluntary method does not succeed. Every man from seventeen to the fifty-six is to be invited to register himself voluntarily as being at the disposal of the State to go where he is told and do what he is told. Women are to be invited to volunteer too, but they are not in the scheme and conscription of women is not contemplated. The purpose is to supply labour not only for munitions but for agriculture and good production and perhaps other vital industries like transport. When it comes to deciding who shall be taken and who shall be left of these volunteers, Mr. Neville Chamberlain will have the task of settling which are essential industries and which are inessential. From the former men can be taken, from the latter not. If voluntary recruiting fails to supply the necessary labour, a measure of compulsion will be proposed to the House of Commons. This vast scheme is only carrying out an old idea of the Prime Minister's, for at least as early as the beginning of this year Mr. Lloyd George had a full scheme of industrial conscription which I believe he was dissuaded from pressing on with at that time. I am inclined to think that the scheme will be taken gradually and not rushed in a headlong way. There is an obvious danger of doing uncalculated damage by interfering too hurriedly or too drastically with the present organisation of industry. A piecemeal method will be necessary to avoid violent dislocation just as it has been necessary with military recruiting.

Official and Personal.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. W. M. Ross of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

His Excellency, Lord Willingdn attended an Executive Council meeting at the Secretariat yesterday.

Her Excellency took H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa to see the Officers' Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies were present at the Races yesterday.

H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael last evening.

It appears that Mr. Lionel Curtis is a guest at Government House and is not staying with Sir Stanley and Lady Reed.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, Father Teissier, the Bishop-elect, was consecrated Bishop of Mysore yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, British Resident Mysore, it is understood, will leave Bangalore to-morrow for Bombay with a view to be present at the Conference to be held between the Mysore Government and the Bombay Government officials with regard to the proposed railway scheme in Mysore connecting the port of Bhatkal on the west coast. The Dewan of Mysore will represent the Mysore Government and he will also leave for Bombay to-morrow.

A grand military tournament was held at Lucknow yesterday in aid of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

DIABETES

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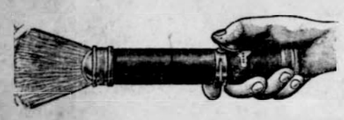

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INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

CLAIM FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

SIR S. P. SINHA'S VIEWS.

In view of Sir S. P. Sinha's selection in connection with the Imperial War Conference it is interesting to recall what he said as President of the Indian National Congress, on the question of military training of India:—

There can be, I venture to think, no true sense of citizenship where there is no sense of responsibility for the defence of one's own country. (*hear, hear*). "If there is trouble, others will quiet it down. If there is riot, others will subdue it. If there is a danger, others will face it. If our country is in peril, others will defend it." When a people feel like this, it indicates that they have got to a stage when all sense of civic responsibility has been crushed out of them, (*hear, hear*) and the system which is responsible for this feeling is inconsistent with the self-respect of normal human being. (*Loud applause.*)

I shall be the first to acknowledge that various steps have been and are being taken by the Government to promote the right spirit of self-help in the country, but I feel and I feel strongly that hitherto the Government has not only ignored but has put positive obstacles ("*shame*") in the way of the people acquiring or retaining a spirit of national self-help in this the most essential respect. (*applause*).

For what is the present condition of things? Except certain warlike races like the Sikhs and Rajputs, the people generally are debarred from receiving any kind of military training. Not only are they not allowed enlistment in the ranks of his Majesty's Army, but they are even precluded from joining any volunteer corps. Even with regard to the classes of men—Sikhs and Rajputs, Gurkhas and Pathans, etc.—who are taken into the regular army for the simple reason that the number of English troops is not in itself sufficient to maintain peace and order in this country (*applause*)—even with reference to these classes it is an inflexible rule that though they may now obtain the highest badge of valour *viz.*, the Victoria Cross, not one of them can receive a Commission in his Majesty's Army (*Cries* of "*shame*") irrespective of birth or bravery, education or efficiency.

While the humblest European and Eurasian and even the West Indian Negro has the right to carry arms, the law of the land denies even to the most law-abiding and respectable Indian the privilege of possessing or carrying arms of any description except as a matter of special concession and indulgence, often depending on the whim and caprice of unsympathetic officials. (*applause* and "*shame*").

ESSENTIAL CHANGES.

To my mind the mere statement of the present system ought to be sufficient to secure its condemnation.

Let me proceed to state shortly what changes we consider essential to remedy this state of things.

1st. We ask for the right to enlist in the regular army, irrespective of race or province of origin, but subject only to prescribed tests of physical fitness.

2nd. We ask that the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army should be thrown open to all classes of his Majesty's subjects, subject to fair, reasonable and adequate physical and educational tests. We ask that military college or colleges should be established in India (*applause*) where proper military training can be received by those of our countrymen who will have the good fortune to receive his Majesty's Commission.

3rd. We ask that all classes of his Majesty's subjects should be allowed to join as volunteers, subject of course again to such rules and regulations as will ensure proper control and discipline, and.

4th. We ask that the invidious distinctions under the Arm's Act should be removed. *(applause).* This has no real connection with the three previous claims, but I deal with it together with the ohers as all these disabilities are attempted to be justified on the same ground of political expediency.

Let us pause for a moment and consider the objections that are generally brought forward against the first three proposals.

As to the right to join the ranks, irrespective of race or province of origin, objections are put forward, firstly, that not all the races of India provide good fighting material and that many of them lack the physical courage necessary for the army. And, secondly, that many of them are neither willing nor anxious to join the ranks or to enter the army in any capacity.

The last may be dealt with in a few words. We are asking for a right, and if it turns out that some of us and even all of us are not willing to avail ourselves of that right,—well, there will be no compulsion on them to do so, and nobody will be the worse off because of the right. On the contrary, it will remove a grievance bitterly felt and loudly complained of and will redound to the credit of Government.

REPLY TO OBJECTIONS

As regards the first objection, *viz.*, the want of necessary martial spirit in certain classes or races, it requires more serious consideration. The argument is this: the country can afford to keep as a standing army only a certain number of trained soldiers and officers and it must get the best it can for the money it spends, and if certain races are unfit by reason of inherent want of courage for the profession of arms, the state would naturally select its soldiers from others classes. So say our opponents.

Taking it at its full strength, this argument has its limitation. For you cannot govern a State on exactly the same principles as you manage a shop. (*applause* and *hear, hear*). You may get better value for your money by getting as your soldier an Afridi or a Pathan or any non-British subject, but by excluding the Parsi, or the Madrasi, or the Bengali, you create a feeling of grievance, if not of actual resentment, which is certain to cause serious embarrassment in the work of general administration. You render it impossible for the excluded classes to consider themselves as *equal* subjects and citizens responsible for the defence of the country, and you fail to foster that spirit of self-help and that sense of self-respect among those very classes which is essential to attain the goal of imperial unity.

Hitherto I have proceeded upon the assumption that some of the races in India are lacking in the physical courage necessary for the profession of arms. But, I ask, is it a correct hypothesis? (*no, no*). Is it true that the Bengali—I am taking him as a type only—has not and will never have the requisite physical courage? (*no, no*). The theory was started by Macaulay in his too sweeping condemnation of the people of the Gangetic delta, forgetting that the Bengal peasantry has always been a sturdy and virile class particularly in tracts not touched by malaria. But take even the professional or educated classes in Bengal. A good many of them, who enlisted under conditions of great personal sacrifice, are at the present moment working in Mesopotamia as an Ambulance Corps, (*applause* and *hear, hear*) and I am confident all British officers in that theatre of war from the General in Command downwards will tell you that not a single man in that Corps has proved himself deficient either in physical courage or in endurance.

Take another example nearer home. There is a body of public servants much misunderstood and therefore very often much maligned. I know there is a prejudice against them. I refer to the Bengali officers of the C.I.E., of the Police. Ask any Englishman in Bengal you like, from his Excellency the Governor downwards, and I am sure he will tell you there is not one among those officers who does not unflinchingly face death daily and hourly for the sake of duty and loyalty (*applause*) and, let me add, that he does so, often inspite of much obloquy and great discouragement.

EMASCULATED CONDITION.

I take leave to point out, therefore, that it is not correct, at any rate at the present time, to assert of any sections of the Indian people that they are wanting in such physical courage and manly virtues as to render them incapable of bearing arms. But even if it were so, is it not the obvious duty of England so to train them as to remove this incapacity (*applause*) as they are trying to remove so many others, especially if it be the case, as there is some reason to believe it is, that it is English rule which has brought them to such a pass? (*hear, hear*) England has ruled this country for considerably over 150 years now, and surely it cannot be a matter of pride to her that at the end of this period the withdrawal of her rule would mean chaos and anarchy and would leave the country an easy prey to any foreign adventurers. There are some of our critics who never fail to remind us that if the English were to leave the country to-day, we would have to wire to them to come back before they got as far as Aden (*laughter*). Some even enjoy the grim joke that were the English to withdraw now, there would be neither a rupee nor a virgin left in some parts of the country. For my part, I can conceive of no more scathing indictment of the result of British Rule. (*applause*). A superman might gloat over the spectacle of the conqest of might over justice, and over righteousness, but I am much mistaken if the British nation, fighting now as ever for the cause of justice and freedom and liberty, will consider it as other than discreditable to itself in the highest degree that, after nearly two centuries of British Rule, India has been brought to-day to the same emasculated condition (applause) as the Britons were in the beginning of the 5th century when the Roman legions left the English shores in order to defend their own country against the Huns, Goths and other barbarian hordes. (applause.)

In asking, therefore, for the right of military training, we are only seeking to remedy the results I have described. We are seeking to regain our lost self-respect and to strengthen our sense of civic responsibility. We are seeking to regain the right to defend our homes and hearths against possible invaders, should the strong protecting arm of England be ever withdrawn from our country. It is no mere sentiment that compels us to demand this inalienable right of all human beings, though sentiment has its undoubted place in the scheme of every government. Some day or other, our right arm may be called upon to defend all that man holds most precious. For who will venture to prophesy that sooner or later there may not be another such conflict as is now convulsing the world, when there may be new alliances and fresh combinations and when England may not have the same allies and advantages as she has now? (hear, hear).

I have endeavoured to prove that neither of the objections which are generally put forward against our claims to enlistment in the army is tenable. I have tried to show the justice as well as the necessity of our demands.

INDIA'S RESOURCES.

The resources for defence which India possesses even now do add to the strength of England as has been so amply proved in the present war. This strength could be multiplied a hundred-fold were our claims ever conceded. For, if the people of India are allowed and trained to bear arms what nation is there on the face of the earth whose strength would compare with that of England? (applause.) Nor is there any reason for apprehension that such concessions would be a course of internal danger. If the Sikh, the Gurkha, the Mahratta and the Pathan—good and valiant soldiers as they are—are found to be loyal and law-abiding, there is no reason to think that the case would be otherwise with the other races when admitted to the same status and privileges (applause). Besides, we are only asking that the privileges are to be granted subject only to such conditions, rules, regulations and safeguards as to ensure proper discipline, and control.

In the case of Volunteers also, they will be similarly subject to all proper safeguards and restrictions which will be for the Government to lay down.

Subject to such safe-guards, the ranks of volunteer corps will afford, without any risk whatever to the Government or the people, an outlet for restless energies which now find doubtful and dangerous channels.

In making these demands, I know I raise as large a question as the formation of a national militia. I desire frankly and freely to meet the criticism that such an army, with a preponderance of the Indian element, may be turned against the British Government. I venture to submit in reply that anarchists and seditionists may succeed in winning over an ignorant and mercenary army, but they will never succeed in winning over a truly national army, (applause) drawn from a people made increasingly loyal by the spread of eduction and liberal self-governing institutions (hear, hear). Of course, I am not suggesting that the army should be *nationalized* in a day any more than that the government of the country should be nationalized by a stroke of the pen. But I urge in all humility that the time has come for making the beginning of a National Army in India (hear, hear). The tremendous shock with which every part of our world-wide Empire has realised the prime necessity of maintaining an army large enough for its defence and protection renders it imperative that a strong National Army should be raised and maintained in every part of India.

The opening of a military career will fire the imagination and stimulate the virility of India in a way that nothing else can do. And is it too much for [illegible] to expect to be treated in the same way as Russia treats her subject races—especially after the proof she has given of the prowess of her sons and their devotion and their loyalty to the imperial standard?

Reason and convenience, justice and necessity, all support every one of the claims I have ventured to put forward; and if a definite advance is not made in these respects; it will be difficult to believe that the war has changed the *angle of vision* of our rulers. (hear, hear). It will be impossible to retain faith in what was proclaimed by the present Premier Mr. Asquith "that the Empire rests, not upon the predominance, artificial and superficial, of race or class, but upon the loyal affection of free communities built upon the basis of equal rights." (hear, hear).

I now come to the last but not the least important of our claims in this respect viz. that the invidious distinctions under the Arms Act should be abolished. Sentiment as well as reason alike recommends it. Not only will the galling sense of racial inferiority and the overt imputation of universal disloyalty be removed by such a measure, but people will also get rid of onerous disabilities in the way of defending themselves against the attacks of wild animals as well as lawless human adversaries.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah was rather despondent yesterday evening, when in his remarks from the chair at Mr. Doraswami's lecture, (at the Servants of India Home), he said that while 'Protection' was the only policy suited to the present condition of India, the real problem was how to secure it in face of the Manchester and Lancashire opposition. He repeatedly seemed to ask, "What is the remedy?"

I think, there is a remedy, meagre though it may seem in its beginning, but which yet would certainly be of far reaching and important consequences in its bearing on the question of Indian Industries. The remedy is not to be sought at Downing Street, nor at Delhi. It is in the people and with the people, only if they will sternly, rigorously and faithfully apply it. That remedy is Not To Use Any But Home-Made Manufactures. The remedy may often appear to be unsuccessful on statistical tables; the Economist dealing only with statistics may often call it a failure. But I am persuaded to believe, that if it is sternly put forth by all, who care for the land of their birth, it must win in the end. The force,—(and it is National force)—with which that remedy will be exercised, will also determine the speed with which 'Protection' and several other political and economical demands will be sooner secured for India.

May I also be permitted to draw the attention of Indian Economists to one more fact? I have often attended lectures and read books concerning the Indian Tariff Problem, but I have vainly sought for one dealing with the particulars and details of the question. They all deal with the pros and cons of Free trade and Protection they all give us the Economic history of the English and Continental Tariff policies; they all succeed in showing that the present economical condition of India urgently needs protective tariffs, subsidies and bounties. But, in my opinion, so far as an Indian audience is concerned, that discussion is now unnecessarily prolonged. The acceptance of the Swadeshi creed by the Congress proves, I think, that India would seize the first opportunity to adopt a policy of 'Protection,' if she had a free hand in her affairs. The question that now requires more to be studied, discussed and thrashed out, is that, admitted the Protection principle, what are the particular means for India, by which healthy Protection is to be secured, and in what way and against which commodities, are those means to be employed. Suppose, for instance, that the Government of India accepts the policy, and seeks the advice of Indian Economists in order to draw up a list of articles to be protected, and the duties to be levied against each; how many students of Economy would be in a position to render assistance here? It is evident that the question requires closer study of every Indian industry than has been hitherto done.

I am aware here of the opinion, finding favour with so high an authority as Mr. Surendranath Bannerji, refusing "to enter into details, affirming only the principle, pointing out that they were not legislators, and saying, 'The Government has highly paid officials, drawing thousands of rupees per month, and it is for them to elaborate the Bill and settle the details. . . .'" For my part I should think, that if high salaries can be made to perform the part of a high mind and a sound heart, we should never clamour for Home Rule, and as pointed out by Mr. Doraswami yesterday, no Government whether autocratic, bureaufratic or democratic, can govern successfully unless helped and goaded by those, who suffer for ill-government.—Yours etc.

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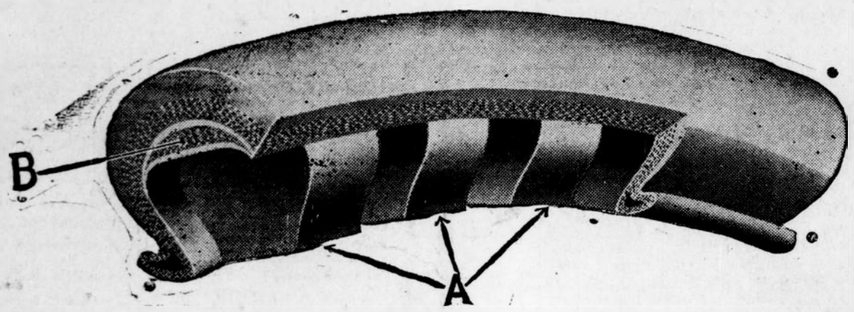

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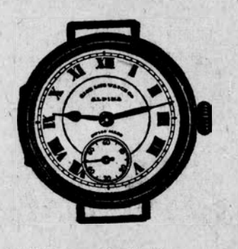

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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